

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For A P R I L, 1762.

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With a fine PLAN of the Town and Citadel of FORT-ROYAL, in MARTINICO, the last Landing-Place of our Army, and the Country through which it marched to the Attack.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row ; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For A P R I L, 1762.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,



N my last to you I prophesied, that the falsehoods and misrepresentations contained in the memorial of the Dutch East-India company, would soon be exposed to publick view *; and I can now congratulate my country upon that prophecy's being fulfilled, by the Defence of our East-India company now published, in a more clear and convincing manner, than could have been expected in a conspiracy, which was formed and carried on by the servants of the Dutch company in the East-Indies, with the utmost secrecy, and with all the cunning they could contrive, for giving their wicked design a fair and innocent appearance. I say, a wicked design; for, had the plot succeeded, according to the wish and expectation of their people in that country, I think we have reason to believe, that the catastrophe would have been a second Amboyna, which might probably have produced a most cruel and destructive war between the two nations; therefore the people in Holland have reason to rejoice, that their countrymen in the East-Indies did not succeed in their design, and ought to thank our people in that country for the care they took of themselves, as well as for the generous use they made of their victories.

As the Defence of our East-India company was drawn up by way of memorial to his majesty, it was made as concise as possible; consequently, no abstract or abridgment can be made of it, without leaving out a great deal of matter, and many of the proofs, that are necessary for shewing the generosity as well as justice of our people, and the treacherous and hostile designs of the Dutch in the East-
 April, 1762.

Indies; therefore I shall only give the questions stated by our company in their defence, and in general what they have proved by way of answer. They begin with stating these two questions, viz. 1st, What was the real destination of the armament which left Batavia in June, 1759, part of which arrived in the Ganges the latter end of August, and the residue the beginning of October following? and, 2dly, Who were in fact the aggressors in the hostilities confessedly committed on both sides? Upon the first of these questions they shew, that this armament was originally, really, and wholly designed for Bengal, though the Dutch government at Batavia gave out, and laboured to have it understood, that it was intended for the coast of Coromandel. And they likewise shew, that our people in Bengal had information what was the real destination of the armament then preparing at Batavia, not only from common fame, but by letters from the English resident at Batavia, and by some threatening expressions casually dropped by some of the council belonging to the Dutch settlement in Bengal, from whence both they and the nabob, or viceroy, of Bengal had good reason to prevent the landing of these Dutch troops in Bengal; as the common talk, both at Batavia, and at the Dutch settlement in Bengal, was, that this armament was designed to force the nabob to agree to their demands, and to take satisfaction for the injuries they had received, having endured too long the insults of the Moors and English, the latter of whom were to have had all their throats cut, as the people at Batavia expected, in case their armament should succeed.

Upon this information the nabob sent an order to the Dutch settlement in Bengal, expressly forbidding them to bring any troops into his country; and they actually promised that they would not. But as the nabob could not depend upon
 Y 2 that

that promise, he at the same time gave orders to stop and search every vessel coming up the Ganges, and if any troops should be found in them, to take the troops out, and send them back to the ships that had brought them to the mouth of that river; and he called upon our people, as his allies, to assist him in the execution of these orders. Upon this our East-India company, in their defence, stated the two following questions. 1st, Whether the Dutch had a right to introduce any troops into that country without the Nabob's consent? And 2dly, whether the English might, at the Nabob's request, assist to hinder them? And in answer to these questions they shew, that the Dutch had no such right; and that our people not only might, but were obliged, at the Nabob's request, to assist in hindering them. Accordingly, the Nabob's troops were joined by some of ours, and all vessels coming up the river were stopped and searched, but without any interruption to the trade and navigation, beside the momentary delay necessary for searching; for all merchandize was suffered to pass freely: and even some of the Dutch vessels that were found to have troops concealed on board, contrary to the Nabob's order and their own promise, were let pass freely with their merchandize, after the troops were taken out, nor was there any harm done to the troops, except that of confining them till next morning, when they were conducted down the river, and landed as near the ship they came from, as the party escorting them could safely approach.

This is the only pretence the Dutch have for justifying the open hostilities they afterwards committed against us, and which they now avow; but every one must see, and our company have clearly shewn, that their attempting to land any troops in Bengal, after the Nabob had expressly prohibited their so doing, was a most unjust aggression against him, and we, as his allies, were obliged to assist him in repelling it, even though we had not had any thing to apprehend on our own account. Whereas we had great reason to apprehend, that the introduction of these troops, as well as of the great numbers they afterwards landed, was chiefly designed against our settlements in that country; for our company have shewn that they had no foundation for a complaint against the Nabob, unless it was his refusing to comply with the terms of their petition presented to him in

1757, the ninth article of which is very remarkable, being in the words following:

IX. "If you will grant us an order, we will fortify our factory, that in future no one may oppress us, *as the English have at this time done*. God forbid it, and that we may be able to defend ourselves when attacked."

What they meant by the oppression here mentioned no one can comprehend, for our company have, in their defence, fully answered every complaint they have made against the conduct of our people in the East-Indies, both before and since that time; and have shewn that instead of being guilty of any acts of oppression towards them, our people have always acted a friendly part, as often as it was in their power; and that the Dutch have often taken advantage of their friendship to act a treacherous part towards them.

To give even an abstract of all these particular instances would take up too much room in your magazine; and therefore I shall recommend the reading of the defence itself, to every man who desires to see the honour of his country vindicated in the clearest, and at the same time in the most concise manner. But I cannot conclude without taking notice of one fact, in order to shew how little we can depend upon the truth of any one fact set forth by the Dutch in their account of the late hostilities in Bengal. In their account, p. 23, they say, that all the men on board their ships, that were defeated by ours in the river Ganges, did not make 200. To this our company modestly answer thus: "We as a company, associated for purposes of trade, are very little ambitious of military wreaths: on the contrary, we have reason to be sorry that our servants have ever had opportunities to gather them. But the justice we owe to their merit of this kind, which discovered itself on that occasion, will excuse from us a single observation, in answer to what the Dutch company alledge on that head, and this is, that the number of prisoners, in the case of the naval engagement, nearly doubled that which the gentlemen represent as the whole number at the beginning of the action, I am, April 22, 1762. Sir, your, &c.

P. S. Be pleased to correct the following errata in my last, p. 60, col. 2, line 4, for vizir, r. viceroy; for provinces, r. province; line 18, for give, r. gave; p. 62, col. 1, line 17, from bottom, for directed, r. directly.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY of *A Catalogue of the Paintings, Sculptures, Models, Drawings, Engravings, &c. exhibited at the Great Room of the Society instituted for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

PAINTINGS.

A SMALL whole length of Gen. Wolfe, by J. H. Schaak.
 A view of Cavo de Bove, near Rome, by A. Cozens.
 — of a water mill, by D. Serres.
 — in the Mediterranean, with the story of the good Samaritan, by Id. Leigh.
 Three pieces of fruit, by Mr. W. Smith.
 A rose bud, by T. Keyse.
 A party of the light-horse, at an ale-house-door, by J. H. Schaak.
 A whole length portrait of his late majesty, by R. E. Pine.
 A snow piece, by J. Smith.
 A thistle with butterflies, by W. Tomkins.
 A whole length of a lady of Petrella, in Naples, by G. James.
 A boy at cricket, by R. Pile.
 A servant maid, with chocolate, by G. Matthias.
 His majesty in the character of Augustus, &c. by the Chev. Casali.
 King Stephen brought prisoner to the empress Matilda, by the same.
 A piece of cattle, by W. Smith.
 Sampson and Dalilah, by Casali.
 A horse and groom, by T. Payne.
 A sea piece, by moon-light, by D. Serres.
 Ditto, a fresh gale, by the same.
 A Shipwreck, near cape Cantin, in Africa, by Id. Leigh.
 A view of the Leghorn light-house, &c. &c. by D. Serres.
 The judgment of Paris, by Casali.
 A rose bud, by W. Smith.
 A magdalen, by Casali.
 Two pieces of flowers, and one ditto of grapes, by T. Keyse.
 Our Saviour supported by angels, by Casali.
 A moon-light, by G. Smith.
 A ram, &c. by ditto.
 A snow piece, by ditto.
 Two pieces of fruit, by T. Keyse.
 A gipsy telling some country girls their fortunes, by J. Collet.
 A corner cupboard, by Mr. Turner.
 A Gazette in a frame, by T. Keyse.
 Two portraits of two children, one by

Matthias, and the other by R. E. Pine.
 25 landscapes, by different hands.
 21 portraits of gentlemen, by different hands.
 Six portraits of ladies, by divers hands.
 Five small whole lengths of gentlemen, by various hands.
 One small length of the duke of York.
 7 portraits, &c. in crayons, by various hands.

MINIATURES.

Eight portraits of gentlemen,
 Seven ditto, of ladies,
 Two ditto, of his majesty,
 One magdalen—one Sigismunda,
 Seven portraits in enamel,
 Six Ditto, in water colours, by various hands.

DRAWINGS and ENGRAVINGS.

Head of St. Andrew, by Finlayson.
 Sampson slaying the Philistines from the group of Juan de Bologna, by W. Parry.
 Piece of ornament with two Swans.
 Ditto, by P. Barnard,
 A gale of wind, by J. Hood.
 A madona and child,
 A magdalen, after Trevifani,
 Portrait of his royal highness the duke of York,
 The children of king Charles I. after Vandyke, by R. Cooper.
 The death of Abel, by G. Bickham.
 Return of Priam with the body of Hector, by Miss Hoare.
 The dancing faun, by Mr. R. Earlsome.
 An auricula with a bee, by Miss Hooper.
 A fleet of ships, by Mr. J. Hood.
 The chevalier Descazeaux, by himself.
 Eight tinted drawings, by W. Bellerst.
 A moon-light in crayons, by ditto.
 A rose, water colours, by W. King.
 A basket of flowers, by Miss Hooper.
 Two drawings of plants, by Mr. W. King.
 Two landscapes, by A. Runciman.
 Elevation, section, and plan of a temple of victory, by Stevens.
 Ditto, by Mr. Gandon.
 Portrait of Sir Edward Astley, Bart, by T. Worlidge.
 Surrender of Calais, after Mr. Pine,
 A sleeping Venus, after le Moin, by F. Aliamet.
 Metzot. of Mr. Leveridge, after M. Frye, by W. Pether.
 A land storm, after A. Carrache, by R. Pranker.
 The seasons, after Ferg.

- A Flemish wake, after Teniers;
 A ship-wreck, after Vernet;
 A landscape and cattle, after Asselyn and Berghem;
 A riding-school, after Wovermans, by T. Major.
 An emblem of peace and war, after Rubens, by G. Bickham.
 An engraving of a subject, from Milton, by R. Pranker.

Two other portraits and two heads.

SCULPTURES and MODELS.

- A basso-relievo, white marble.
 Timoclea, brought from Alexander, by Mr. Jos. Nollkins.
 Ditto, reprieve of Iphigenia, by Daniel Eggart.
 Ditto, Portland Stone;
 Death of Epaminondas, Ecksteine.
 Model in clay.
 Interview between Coriolanus and Volturnia, by Bacon.
 Ditto.

Ditto, by Smith.

Model in clay, piece of flowers, by Mr. Scott.

Ditto, by Barnard.

Ditto, by Guenot.

Two Chinese figures, by Dermot.

A bust of Mr. Garrick, by Van Nost.

A portrait of a lady in wax.

Ditto of a gentleman, by L. Pingo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- A tablet with an earl's coronet,
 Two initial letters in foliage,
 Two backs for sconces, by Mr. Chambers.
 An history in needle work, by Miss Jane Shelly.
 A piece of shell-work, by Eliz. Humphry.
 Copper medal, the subject, the naval victory of Belleisle, by Mr. Kirk.
 Ditto, the battle of Minden, by J. Pingo.
 Ditto, the taking of Guadaloupe, by L. Pingo.
 Sixteen impressions seals, by A. Carpenter.
 A statue in white marble of Aëteon, by ditto.

APPENDIX.

- A landscape, etch'd from Salvator Rosa, by lady H. Greville.
 Two portraits of gentlemen, by Cosway and Vand. Mij, junr.
 One ditto of a lady by Vand. Mij, junr.
 One ditto of a Gent. enamel, by Cosway.
 A drawing of a head, by Cooper.
 Seven drawings of flowers in water colours, by Mr. Hodgson.
 A calm, by Serres.
 Figures and fruit, by Vand. Mij, junr.

The following Anecdote is published by a Gentleman, who found it among some Papers of a Counsellor of the Middle Temple, his Relation, whose Library came lately into his Hands.

IN the year 1668, a young gentleman of the west-country came to London, and soon after, as ill luck would have it, he wedded a wife of Wapping, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Aliceald. In the space of 15 months, the providence of God sent the husband a daughter, which was left under the care of the grandmother, the husband and his wife retiring to their house in the country. By the time the daughter came to the age of six years, the grandmother died, and the daughter was taken home. After a stay of about three years, Mrs. Myltystre, a widow, Mrs. Aliceald's eldest daughter, having greatly increased her means, forsook the canaille and low habitations of Wapping, came into a polite part of the town, took a house amongst people of quality, and set up for a woman of fashion. Thither, in the year 1679, did she invite her sister, her daughter, and the husband, to come and pass the winter. This Mrs. Myltystre had a husband's brother, who, under the cloak of a captain, covered a notorious gamester: she had also a relation that was an apothecary. It happened that these all dined together at Mrs. Myltystre's on a certain day, the birthday of the daughter; and after dinner, retiring into the parlour, and passing the time in common chit-chat, the little daughter took up a sword that was in the room, and pointing it directly at the husband, cry'd, stick him! stick him! stick him! What, says the husband, would you stick your father? The child replied, you are not my father!—Capt. Myltystre is my father! Upon which the husband gave her a box on the ear. Upon that the captain drew the sword, and thrust it through his body.—Down he dropped, and the wife, sister, and apothecary, in order to make sure work, all of them trampled upon him till he was quite dead. They huddled up this horrid affair, and buried him privately; and it was given out that he was gone into the country. Some time after, a relation of the murdered came to see him, and was told that he was gone into the country. He then asked for the wife: Mrs. Myltystre told him, she was very much out of sort—what with the grief for her husband's absence

absence, and the melancholy accident of the house being lately burnt; but, says she, I do what I can to comfort her—I intend to give my brother 2000l. or 3000l. to enable him to rebuild his house. The relation applauded her kindness and so departed. Some time passed away, no appearance, no tidings of Mr. Stobbine; for that was his name. Messengers were sent to enquire after him—not the least intelligence could be procured concerning him—he had never come into the west. The wife pretended to go distracted, and was sent to a village, a few miles out of town where the captain had a little box for his convenience. There they took their full swing uninterrupted. Some time after the daughter was sent to school; but she had not been there long, before the remembrance of what she had been a witness of awoke her conscience in most horrible frights and dreams. Says the young lady that was her bed-fellow, what is the reason that you start and scream so? There's a spirit in the room!—There's Mr. Stobbine's spirit!—See how dreadful it looks! In the morning, the young lady acquainted the school-mistress with the accident of the preceding night. She sent for a clergyman to talk with the young Miss, to whom she discovered the whole affair. It was communicated to a diligent justice of the peace in the neighbourhood, who dispatched proper warrants, and he soon had the parties concerned in his power, who were all brought before him, without any knowledge of one another's being taken up, till they all met together in the greatest confusion and dismay, which evidenced their guilt. They were committed to the Gatehouse, and were brought the next sessions to the Old Bailey, tried and condemned upon the evidence of the child, to the entire satisfaction of the court and country, and all present. The captain was condemned to the gibbet; Mrs. Myltystre was hanged, and thrown into the gully-hole that ran near the house in Wapping, where she had formerly lived; the apothecary was anatomized; and the wife was strangled and burnt, according to custom in such like cases. They were attended at Tyburn by an Irish priest of the Romish church, called Mac Arthy, who gave them absolution, and they all died negative.

[*St. James's Chron.*]

from a Pamphlet, intitled, The late Tumults in Ireland considered, &c. (See the Chronologer.)

IRELAND, a little above a century ago, was very populous, and though the country was not rich, yet all kinds of provisions were very cheap, and the people, in general, lived in great plenty and ease: Agriculture was so far followed, as that though it was simple enough and rude in the practice, yet by means of it, wheat, barley, oats, &c. were produced in sufficient plenty to supply all the inhabitants, and a scarcity of either was seldom known. When the rents of the lands came to be greatly raised, the farmers found, that as the roads in general were but bad, and money not very plentiful, it would be impossible for them to find a market for so much grain as would produce money enough to pay their landlords. This induced them to neglect agriculture, throw aside the plough and harrow, and lay down all their lands in grass for breeding, feeding, and fattening black cattle and sheep. Their butter and beef, they knew, would find a very ready sale, either to the navy, the merchant ships, or our colonies in the West-Indies and North-America: And as to their wool, they were well satisfied they could find a means of conveying it to France, and receiving in return, plenty of money to pay their rents.

By this way of farming, thousands of honest and industrious poor families were deprived of employment, and a means to get their bread; for it is well known, that the ploughing husbandry employs at least twenty times the number of hands that grazing does. There are two other very bad consequences attending the method of husbandry; in the first place, the lands get into fewer hands, being ingrossed by the rich farmers, who can, and frequently do hold two, three, and perhaps more thousand acres with little trouble, thereby preventing their being separately occupied by other families, who might get in them a comfortable subsistence; and in the next place, our enemies the French, are by the vast export of wool from Ireland, enabled to rival us in that most essential article of foreign commerce the woollen manufacture.

I must now proceed to mention another cause for the insurrections in Munster. I before mentioned, that when the lords of lands in Ireland lett them, they always reserved a large quantity of common (and that not very poor land) and a sufficiency of bog for the use of the poor, the first to furnish them with grass for their cows,

cows, the latter with turf for their firing.

England is rich, populous, and greatly flourishing in trade, manufactures and commerce. The policy of our government has of late, with great wisdom, encouraged the enclosing of common lands, as the actual riches of the nation must thereby be of course greatly augmented, and the number of labourers much increased: This in England become a necessary step of policy, as it not only adds to the revenue, but to the fortunes of particulars. And as to the poor, they have no reason to be dissatisfied, as they cannot complain in this happy country of a want of employment to enable them, in any part of the kingdom, comfortably to maintain themselves and their families, provided they are industrious, and disposed to be content.

Seeing these things so frequently done in this kingdom, some Irish gentlemen imagined it would at least be beneficial to themselves, if they did the same in their own country. It has been tried, and has in part produced the tumults of late so much complained of. Riotous assemblies are not to be vindicated; but what can a set of wretches, rendered desperate by oppression and hard usage, do? Remonstrances are vain; and had they money or interest to get access to the Irish parliament, I believe I may venture to say, they would have no reason to hope from many of the members an attempt towards the redress of their grievances. The case of enclosing common lands is greatly different in Ireland to what it is in England. Here, as I have before said, it is a useful step of policy, owing to the number of our people, and the flourishing state of our manufactures; but in the manner it is now carried on in Ireland, it is highly prejudicial to the community, and injurious to the poor; it tends to increase an evil that was before enormous, I mean the great disproportion between the lands that are in pasture, and those that are in tillage. All the lands they enclose are, as soon as possible, converted into grazing farms, by which means the poor cotters are deprived of the benefit of commonage for their kine, without having any way left them to apply their time in another manner towards the sustenance of their families.

For the remedying these evils, the writer proposes that every proprietor of common land be left at liberty to enclose whatever quantity he pleases, but with a restriction to apply it to tillage; or if that

were improper or inconvenient, that they should be obliged to break up the same Number of acres of old pastures, as the common land they inclosed consisted of, and apply it to tillage. This, with the growth of flax, which he is of opinion might be cultivated with advantage in the mild climate of Ireland, instead of importing it as they do now, from abroad, would render them an industrious and happy people; and by finding employment for their at present useless hands, take off those numbers from the Irish brigades, who annually enlist themselves into the French or Spanish service, to the inconceivable detriment of Great-Britain.

In justice to the Proprietor we insert the following Extract of a most obliging Letter, from our old and valuable Correspondent, Eusebius, whose Directions we shall always obey with satisfaction.

"YOUR judicious selection of some elegant pieces of poetry, from Miss Carter's little volume * so strongly recommended the book †, that I sent immediately to town for it; and was so enraptured, I may say, with it, as to dispatch an order for a copy for each of my daughters, who, let me tell you, have also no little taste for harmony. Indeed, I must look upon Miss Carter as a most excellent poetess, while, at the same time, her sentiments of piety and virtue so finely warbled, do honour to her sex, and to human nature. In fine, if a love of the muses, if a true discernment of merit, if a desire to copy after perfection, be some of the distinguishing marks of the wise, in the present times, Miss Carter's poems will be found in the hands of every man and woman of sense in the kingdom."

Uncommon Petrification, dug up at Folkstone, in an old burial Ground long since disused.

IT is thought by the virtuosi to be a frustrum or piece of the muscular part of a human body, weighing about ten pounds, on one side of which are plainly to be seen two bones lying half out of the mass, one of which is about five inches long, and seems to be the tibia with its head and part of the shank or shin bone; the other is shorter and much less; on the opposite side appears a flat piece of wood (seemingly oak) strongly petrify'd, which it is thought denote part of the coffin it was interred in.

The

* See p. 100.

† It is printed for J. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

The History of the last Session of last Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 18, 1760, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 125.

THIS is the substance of the act, and by this act an able, honest, and upright judge is almost as well secured in the enjoyment of his place and salary during his life, as he can be by law, unless some future sovereign of this kingdom should acquire as absolute an authority over both our houses of parliament, as the Roman emperors had over the senate of Rome, and should use it in as tyrannical a manner as some of them did. Then, indeed, a judge's tenure of his place and salary would be something worse than precarious; for no honest and upright judge could hold his place for any time: If, in any case, he acted contrary to the orders of a *Sejanus*, or a *Tigellinus*, the least he could expect would be that of being turned out, in consequence of an address from both houses of parliament: He would have good luck, should he escape being put to death, either without any form of law, or by means of informers and corrupt judges, according to a regular method of trial or inquiry. But, under such a government, if ever the misfortune should happen to this country, which God forbid, no law we have made, or can make, would signify any thing. Such a sovereign and such a minister would probably act with respect to a popular and stubborn judge, as *Nero* and *Tigellinus* acted with respect to *Plautus* and *Sylla*: They would first get him privately murdered by some of their soldiers, and then apply, and without any inquiry or opposition, obtain an address from both houses of parliament for turning him out.

In such a case, therefore, this act could be of no service, even though there were no exception in it with regard to an address from our two houses of parliament; but one of the great benefits arising from this act, is founded upon this very exception; for from thence it becomes highly the interest of all our judges, to preserve the independency of parliament, and to prevent the crown's gaining a commanding influence, either by corruption or fear, over our elections, or our two houses of parliament; and for that purpose, to propagate, as much as possible, among all

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ranks of people, a spirit of true practical religion; for a man duly influenced by such a spirit, let him be of what sect he will, can never be induced, either by corruption or fear, to do what he thinks in any degree criminal; and consequently, whilst our people are generally actuated by such a spirit, we can never fall under the misfortune I have mentioned: Even in a country where their monarchy is constitutionally absolute, it can never be tyrannically exercised for any length of time, if the people be generally influenced by a spirit of true practical religion, and not tainted with that military enthusiasm, of a soldier's being obliged to obey his orders, without the least inquiry into the nature of what he is ordered to execute.

Another benefit arising from this exception is, that it will make our judges more circumspect in their conduct, and more cautious of shewing partiality either for love or money. A judge of a cunning head and a corrupt heart, would never make a problem of that which has been so much disputed among civilians—*Num datur casus pro amico?* He would determine, and, considering the glorious uncertainty of the law, as it was called by an eminent barrister, he might find a plausible reason for determining in favour of a friend, or relation, in almost every case that could be brought before him; and, in every case, he might contrive several ways of having a bribe conveyed to him, in such a secret manner as would render it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get him convicted in the common course of law: Besides, few men would have courage enough to accuse and prosecute a judge, especially, if he were to be tried only by one, or more, of his brethren; and our juries seldom find a man guilty, unless the evidence be very full and clear against him. But a parliamentary inquiry may be founded upon common report: It may be moved for, even in friendship to the man who by common fame is accused: A house of parliament may find evidence which no private man could come at: They are not tied down to the common forms of law; for, as has been said, they may, in their

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This exception, therefore, will secure the subject against the injustice of any future corrupt judge, or the mistakes of a weak one; for, from our present set of judges, no such thing can be apprehended; and whilst our constitution is preserved, it can create no slavish dependence upon the crown. Every able and upright judge is now provided for life, with such a salary as must be thought sufficient by every man who is not avaritious: I only wish that the due and regular payment of their respective salaries, had been more expressly provided for. A prime minister, for such a one we may hereafter have, may, from various pretences, allow the salaries of all, or some of the judges, to run long in arrear, in case he should happen to be displeased with the conduct of all, or some of them; for we know that the produce of the civil list revenue has sometimes been found to be insufficient; and it would be hard upon the judges to wait for their salaries till the minister should think fit to apply to parliament for making good that deficiency. There are many salaries and pensions payable out of the civil list revenue, for the regular payment of which, a minister may think himself more concerned, than for the regular payment of the salaries to honest and upright judges; but these last the nation has the greatest concern to see duly and regularly paid; and, therefore, I can see no reason why it should not have been enacted, that these salaries should be payable, quarterly, or half-yearly, out of the first and readiest of the civil list revenue; nor can I think, that it would have been any breach of modesty in our judges to have desired it; for no man would have supposed, that they could doubt of their salaries being regularly paid during his present majesty's reign; and consequently, every one would have concluded, that their request did not proceed from any selfish motive, but solely from a concern for the preservation of our happy constitution, and in order to provide against what might happen in some future reign, and probably after every one of them had ceased to exist.

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very important bill of a publick nature brought in, but what was passed into a law, I must next proceed to give an account of those publick affairs, in which a bill seemed to be designed, though none were actually brought in; and the first that occurred of this sort, was as follows: December 12th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, and of the general court of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of mercers of the said city, reciting, That Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. having, at his own charge, built the Royal Exchange, in the city of London, upon ground purchased by subscription, did, by his will, dated 5th of July, 1575, direct, that the said exchange should, after the determination of certain uses and estates, long since expired, remain unto the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of the said city, upon trust, to pay certain yearly sums, amounting to 603l. 6s. 8d. and amongst others, the yearly sum of 350l. for the maintenance of seven lecturers in divinity, astronomy, musick, geometry, law, physick, and rhetorick, within his then dwelling house, in the said city, now called Gresham College, and the yearly sum of 58l. 6s. 8d. to eight alms-folks; that the said testator willed, that eight alms-houses, at the back of his said dwelling house, should remain to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, upon trust, to permit the said eight alms-folks to enjoy the same; and that his said mansion-house, with the gardens, stables, and appurtenances thereof, should, after the determination of the uses, estates, and interests aforesaid, remain to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the said city, and to the wardens and commonalty of the said mystery, upon trust, to permit the said seven lecturers to have the occupation thereof to inhabit, study, and daily read the said lectures. — That the said two corporations, some time in, or about, the year 1596, entered upon the trust estate aforesaid, the rents and profits whereof, so little exceeded the yearly payments directed by the said testator's will, that, at the time of the dreadful fire in the year 1666, the ballance of cash arising therefrom, did not amount to the sum of 250l. that the royal exchange (the sole fund for the said year

yearly payments) being totally destroyed by the said fire, was, soon afterwards, rebuilt by the said two corporations, at a joint expence of no less than 58,962*l.* beside 7017*l.* 11*s.* laid out in the purchase of grounds for enlarging the same.—— And alledging, that, by the removal of the several shop-keepers, who used formerly to carry on their trades in the rooms over the said exchange, the neat rents and revenues thereof are now barely sufficient to answer the said yearly payments, so as to afford any probability of the said corporations being ever reimbursed, their said principal monies, and interest, much less of their being able to rebuild the said college and alms-houses, now grown very ancient and decayed; or effectually to repair the said exchange, unless the said trust estate be considerably improved beyond the present value:—That the said college and alms-houses standing in a very advantageous situation, the ground thereof, together with the addition of some pieces of ground contiguous thereto, might be let to very great advantage, upon building leases, and laid out in a manner more useful, as well as ornamental, to the publick; and the said corporations, at the same time, be better enabled to answer the spirit and intention of the said testator's will, by securing the continuance of the payments thereby directed:—And that the said corporations, in case they shall be authorised to make such improvements, are willing, and desirous, to erect, or provide, a proper and convenient place for the publick exhibition of the said lectures, agreeable to the said testator's intention; and also to make such additional allowances to the readers of the said lectures, for the time being, as shall be thought an adequate compensation for the apartments now enjoyed by them; and also to erect, or provide, a decent and airy habitation for the said alms-folks, for the time being, equally comfortable and convenient with their present habitations.——But, for as much as the said corporations cannot, without the authority of parliament, pull down the said college, and alms-houses, and instead thereof build houses for merchants, or others, or let the ground thereof upon building leases, or sell, and dispose of, such parts thereof, as cannot conveniently be converted to that end, or purchase such other grounds, contiguous thereto, as may be necessary for making the same more regular and commodious; therefore

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chants, setting forth, that the European markets have been hitherto supplied with verdigrease from France, and great quantities have been imported into this kingdom, and used in medicine, painting, and manufactures, and particularly in the dying trade; and alledging, that the petitioners have discovered a method of making, either from British or foreign materials, verdigrease of equal goodness with that of the French manufacture, and doubt not of being able, with proper encouragement and assistance, to supply the great consumption of this kingdom, and to rival at foreign markets the French in this valuable branch of their commerce; and that, in carrying on the manufacture, the petitioners will be obliged to employ several other persons, and consequently, after the many experiments made, loss of time, and expences in perfecting the discovery, and the charge of preparations, for rendering the same extensively useful, the petitioners may be deprived of all benefit arising from their invention, unless the sole right of making and vending the said manufacture be confirmed to them for a limited time; and therefore praying the house to take the matter into consideration, and to give leave that a bill may be brought in, for vesting in the petitioners the sole right and property of using and exercising their invention for a certain term of years, and to grant them such further encouragement and assistance, as the nature and importance of their discovery shall appear to require.

This petition being referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; an account of the quantity of verdigrease imported into this kingdom for seven years then last past, distinguishing each year; and also an account of the quantity of verdigrease exported from England for seven years, from Christmas, 1752, to Christmas, 1759, distinguishing each year; were called for, laid before the house, and referred to the said committee; the last account containing only an account of what had been re-exported, as no verdigrease had been made at home, or at least none exported. On the 23d of January the report from the said committee was made by Mr. Peter Burrel, and being then read at the table, it was referred to a committee of the whole house; and on the 4th of February the

house resolved itself into a committee to consider of the said report; but after having spent some time therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and the affair was entirely dropt.

From hence I must suppose, that it was made appear to the committee, that there were other people in this kingdom, beside the petitioners, who understood how to make verdigrease; or that the secret of making it might be easily learned or acquired; and in either case it would certainly have been wrong, to grant to any one the sole privilege of making and vending such an useful commodity. But as we ought to aim, as much as possible, at having every sort of manufacture introduced, and carried on by our own people, I must think, that it would have been right to have granted a small premium, for a certain number of years, upon all verdigrease that should be made appear, to the proper officer and a neighbouring justice of the peace, to have been actually and truly made at home. The people of a country where any manufacture has been long established, may always undersell those of another country who first attempt to set it up in their own country; therefore it is very difficult to introduce a manufacture which a neighbouring country has been long possessed of. Unless some accident happens, there are but two ways of doing it: One is, by prohibiting, or loading with a heavy duty, the importation of that manufacture which you want to introduce: The other is, by granting a premium to such of your own people as will attempt to introduce it. The first of these two methods is dangerous for a country like this, which is already possessed of various sorts of manufactures, because it not only instructs but provokes other countries to do the same, with respect to those manufactures they now purchase from you.

This method, therefore, we ought never to take; and with respect to verdigrease, there is a yet stronger reason for our not taking this method: Verdigrease, though a manufacture, is nevertheless a material necessary for several manufactures we are now in possession of, consequently, we ought not to do any thing that may tend to raise the price of it, which would be the effect of laying a duty upon its importation, or granting a monopoly of what may be made at home: On the contrary, we ought to take methods for lowering the price of it; and the most proper,

proper, as well as most obvious, method for this purpose is, to grant a premium upon what may be made at home. This would not provoke any neighbour to do the like; and we have not much to fear from instructing them; for absolute monarchs are generally too fond of their revenue, to think of parting with the smallest share of it, for the sake of promoting trade or manufactures: They understand nothing of trade, and consequently few of them can be made to believe, that their parting with a few hundreds a-year, for the sake of introducing a new manufacture, would, in a few years, make a lasting annual addition of as many thousands to their revenue.

With respect to verdigrease, our manufacturers, and consequently the nation seems to have been very much obliged to our merchants importers; for they have fallen upon methods to beat down the price of it much below what it sold for at the restoration. By the book of rates established by act of parliament in 1660, verdigrease is therein rated at 1s. 8d. *per* pound weight; whereas, by the act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15. which frees this drug for dying from any duty upon importation, and imposes a duty of 6d. upon every 20s. value of it re-exported, according to the rate in that act mentioned, it is rated at no more than 6d. and two-thirds of a penny *per* pound; from whence we must suppose, that between the year 1660, and the year 1722, verdigrease must have been vastly reduced in its price, and consequently, that a very small premium would induce numbers to engage in the manufacture, and might probably enable them not only to supply the home consumption, but to undersell foreigners at every foreign market, provided the duty imposed by the said act of the 8th of king George I. upon verdigrease re-exported, were taken off; for though our home manufactured verdigrease would not be liable to that duty, yet it would subject the exporter to great trouble, if he were obliged to shew, that what he entered for exportation, was really home manufacture; and if it could be bought here cheaper than it could be purchased abroad, no man would ever import it; so that the said act, so far as related to verdigrease re-exported, would become quite useless.

[To be continued in our next.]

Reflections on SUICIDE. Continued from our last Magazine, p. 146.

THE æra of the revolution, among many other blessings, was signal ize

by noble provisions for christian liberty, which, however, had been more effectually established, if the counsels of some of the best men that ever adorned the church, had not been defeated by a faction composed of the refuse of the preceding reigns. An indulgence was now granted to protestant dissenters of all denominations, and every man was permitted to worship God in such a manner as he thought consonant to the import of scripture; but, with all this regard for tender consciences, there was not the least attention paid to wounded spirits, and a law was suffered to continue in force, that authorizes brutality, under the mask of justice, to expose and impale the corpse of a fellow-being, who is convicted of no other crime, but an incapacity for happiness. The office, to which this law relates, is coeval with the earliest period of our history; and the forfeiture appointed, when the criminal was possessed of any estate, bears the deepest characters of ignorance, avarice, and inhumanity. For what pretensions could they have to the name of men, who heaped fresh sorrows on the widow and orphans, mangled the remains of their dearest friend and guardian, and, to complete the tragedy, deprived them of their only security from insult and misery? This clause of the law, indeed, is now seldom put in execution; but the coroner is too sensible of his advantage to neglect such an opportunity, whenever the situation of a family renders it convenient to pay the deceased the honours of a gentleman. But surely the untimely death of a cottager or mechanic must occasion more exquisite distress than that of a peer or senator (for very few consider the indigent as proper objects of consolation); nor is it possible to assign a reason why the perversion of the law should be connived at in any particular instance, that would not as strongly evince the expedience of an absolute repeal. Some attempt to prove its utility, by asserting, that the ignominy, with which the dead body is treated, serves to deter the spectators from exposing their own carcases to butchery and profanation: But can it be imagined, that a man, who is goaded by the agonies of despair to *make a defeat upon his own dear life*, can have leisure to meditate, or is likely to be restrained by the dishonour that awaits his corpse? Allowing the multitude to be ever so superstitious, yet self-preservation, the strongest impulse of Nature, will effectually secure us from self-destruction,

destruction, so long as we retain the use of reason; but when the intellect is once impaired, we shall always find the insufficiency of gibbets, stakes, or even desecration. The last circumstance is palpably inhuman; for what can be more inconsistent with a religion of love and mercy, than that a man of an amiable character, who falls a victim to distraction, should be denied the rites of burial, when our liturgy teaches us to express a christian hope of every one's salvation that is interred in the sanctuary, though he was never known to make a part of the congregation. Our great poet has testified his indignation on this occasion with his usual vehemence, and though the sentiment comes from a brother, the general intention of it is expressive of true humanity.

I tell thee, churlish priest,
A ministring angel shall my sister be,
When thou liest howling.

It would be an employment worse than trifling, to canvas the misfortunes of mankind without endeavouring to discover some expedient to relieve them. The methods hitherto used to prevent the practice of suicide, have been found inadequate to the cause, and though an attempt to supply this deficiency should not attract the notice of the publick, it may possibly awaken the attention of particulars to an evil which calls loudly for redress.

The principal rule to be observed by hypochondriack subjects, is to remark the first approaches of the disorder, and to apply immediately to some able physician; for the least delay in these cases is particularly dangerous, as the patient soon becomes irresolute, and is tormented with the awkward pleasantry and impertinent advice of all who are weak enough to conclude, that a man is not ill because he does not keep his bed. This kind of treatment is excessively galling to low-spirited persons, as they are generally oppressed with invincible bashfulness, and sometimes with all the horrors of fictitious guilt, insomuch that many have been known, in that dreadful season, to attribute their uneasiness to the commission of vices, which they had never indulged even in thought. But let not these sensations restrain them from disclosing their anguish to some intelligent friend, who will persuade them, however reluctant, to seek for refuge in medicine, the only asylum of a disordered imagination. To stifle or palliate their anxiety is to

nourish it, and if they seek relief from temperance, exercise, or company, independent of *the one thing needful*, they will often find themselves miserably deceived. When they are once entered upon a regimen, it would be adviseable to pay an exclusive regard to the directions of their physician, and to communicate to him every minute symptom of their disorder, without reserve, but, above all, to cultivate a firm persuasion of the final efficacy of his prescriptions, because they are often slow in their operations, and nothing is more conducive to a cure than the salutary influence of hope. As to the rest of their conduct, let them embrace every amusement, however trifling, that may divert their thoughts, and gratify the present humour, always supporting themselves with this consolation, that, though they may for a time appear insignificant as children, they will soon be restored to the dignity and enjoyments of manhood.

They, whom Providence has favoured with the conveniences of life, have the most probable means of recovery in their own hands. But shall the poor be suffered to languish unpitied, and be exposed, when breathless, to the gibes and reproaches of fools and savages? *The world is not their friend, nor the world's law*, which makes them sullen, desperate and regardless of themselves, insomuch that, if ever they regain their former peace and activity, it can be only by the efforts of a strong constitution. The method to relieve this valuable class of the community, which supplies us with soldiers, seamen, and all useful artificers, seems very obvious and practicable.

'Tis well known, that in some of our cities there is an hospital for the reception of lunatics, and a physician elected to visit the wretched inmates. If an addition was made to his appointment, and (if necessary) other gentlemen of the faculty engaged in the same office of prescribing for every complaint relative to this particular malady, here would be an immediate refuge for those patients, who, tho' less mischievous, may be equally miserable with him that is bound in fetters. As to the poor, who reside in the country, there has been a noble regard paid to their infirmities in some parts of the kingdom, by the erection of county hospitals; and the plan of that institution might easily be enlarged by appointing physicians, or experienced surgeons, in the most convenient

venient districts, and advertising all indigent persons, that were afflicted with this disorder, whither they might apply for relief.

Every proposal of this kind is generally treated, at its first appearance, with censure and ridicule, and it is not unlikely that the present may justly be esteemed erroneous by men of more extensive experience and accurate discernment; but if it should happily incite any of that character to bestow their attention on this most interesting subject, the author will think himself abundantly repaid by seeing the end accomplished, whoever has the reputation of discovering the means.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As the Coal Act is known only to a few people, and as the monopoly of coals equally affects the poor even of this metropolis, as well as the poor of Northampton, you are desired to insert the enclosed, which will oblige

Feb. 24, 1762. your humble servant,
A. Z.

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton,

The humble PETITION of the poor Inhabitants of the said County,

SHEWETH,

THAT the scarcity of fuel within this county, being a known grievance, and severely felt by the inhabitants thereof in general, still more deeply affects your petitioners, who are not able to lay in a stock of this necessary provision for their families at proper seasons; but must content themselves with such small quantities, as the wages arising from their daily labours will enable them to purchase for their immediate use.

When coals are not to be procured by your petitioners, as is too often the case, if they venture out, or send their hungry children in search of a few sticks to boil a pot, your worships well know how liable they are to *smart* for it: But their spirits were greatly raised by the progress and completion of that glorious publick work, THE NORTHAMPTON NAVIGATION. This, it was hoped, would introduce such plenty of sea-coal into the heart of the county, that it might be procured for ready money at any time, in any quantity, and at a reasonable price. We flattered ourselves, that the publick wharfs would

of course destroy all monopolies, and the horrible oppressions which are the known and certain consequences of monopolies. Our hopes, alas! have not yet been answered, for the price of coals at *Wellingborough* and *Northampton* has been unexpectedly high—but our hopes are not wholly extinguished: We are informed that you have the power, and are persuaded that you will not want the inclination, to redress us, whensoever flagrant exactions make it necessary to put those laws in execution, which are wisely calculated to prevent them.

We have been told, that there is an act of parliament for regulating the prices of coals throughout *England*, which was made in the 17th year of the late king; that this act recites, “that many exactions and abuses are used by retailers of sea-coals, and gives power to three or more justices of the peace in every county in *England*, to set the rates and prices of all such coals, called sea-coals, as shall be brought by sea into any river, and sold by retail after landed, in any city, borough, county, or place within the whole kingdom, allowing a competent profit to the retailer beyond the original price and his charges. And further enacts, that if any engrosser, or retailer, shall refuse to sell at the prices so fixed, then the justices are authorized to appoint and empower such officers, or persons, as they shall think fit, to enter into any wharf, or other place, where such coals are stored up; and in case of a refusal, taking a constable to force entrance, and the coals to sell, or cause to be sold, at such rates as the justices shall think reasonable, rendering to the ingrosser, or retailer, the money for which the said coals shall be so sold, necessary charges being deducted.”

Your petitioners, who subsist by their own labour, are far from desiring that any man should be hindered from reaping the fruits and reward of his industry in any business or trade whatsoever: But where the necessities of life are concerned, they cannot but acknowledge with gratitude the wisdom and tenderness of the legislature, in guarding against all such combinations, ingrossings and monopolies as might fill the purses of a few avaricious and selfish dealers, not only confining them in such cases to a COMPETENT PROFIT, but leaving the measure of that competency to such a body of gentlemen in every county, as must be superior to any bias from private interest, or corrupt application.

If,

If, therefore, this salutary law be now actually in force, your petitioners most humbly intreat, that your worships will not suffer it to remain a *dead letter*, unheeded by the magistrate, unavailing to the oppressed, and despised by the oppressor.—We daily feel, and bless your bounty and charity in your private, and now most earnestly implore it in your public capacity; and we hope that you will take this matter into your serious consideration, when you meet next in a body, and pursue such measures for our relief as the laws will warrant, and your own discretion suggest.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.
From the banks of the river
Nyne, Feb. 20, 1762.

To LINCOLNIENSIS. (See our last Vol. p. 634.)

DEAR SIR,

THE misfortune which happens with almost all disputants, has happened with you and me, viz. mistaking, or overlooking, either wilfully, or accidentally, one another's meaning. You say, I, in a very angry manner, charge you with imprudence.—“He says, it is imprudent and injudicious in me, to say and assert that the clergy in the uplands and wolds of Lincolnshire are guilty of non-residence. I am sure 'tis fact, and whether I am most imprudent and injudicious in complaining of it, or the clergy in being guilty of it, I leave with you, and all good and thinking persons to determine.” Pray read my letter again, read it with calmness and deliberation; and if you are capable of understanding, and I of writing English, I defy you to infer the charge on such foundation. If your cry, most important sir, is against the beneficed clergy, for non-residence, I join you in it, and as you have assumed the important office of reforming irregularities, please to draw a petition to the right reverend the bishops, imploring an execution of the canons on the beneficed clergy, to oblige their residence, and I'll sign it with you. I am, I assure you, as inveterate an enemy to non-residence, as you are; and am of opinion with Dr. Ibbetson, that the rector and a curate or two, with handsome salaries on the same living answer much better, than having the living supplied by one clergyman only; because two or three grave clergymen on the same living divide the duty,

and make it easy and pleasant; whereas the living supplied by one clergyman only, the duty becomes drudgery and irksome; and when it is fatigue and drudgery there is no devotion in it, nor is it attracting and captivating to the people. But the charge of imprudence in you, you'll find, is founded on, (most civil sir,) your merciless, ill-natured ill-mannered treatment of the curates in the uplands and wolds of Lincolnshire, particularly the hobbling curate of your own corporation. “Idle, drunken, ignorant curates,” oh! polite language. Fiel sir, how could you be guilty of inverted rage? As your resentment is against the beneficed clergy for non-residence, why did you not address yourself to them and not discharge such stinking artillery on the innocent curates? Should both, or either, of your letters be read by any of those who compose the congregations of these much abused gentlemen, whether do you believe they would more contribute to throng, or, most judicious sir, to thin the churches, the great point you want to reform? Do not you know that the vulgar form their notions and opinions of men and things just as the great and rich characterize them? And that a mighty shopkeeper, going out of a town into the wolds of Lincolnshire, may very easily either by a smile laugh, or a contemptuous frown, sink down the character of a poor curate, both as a preacher and scholar, however learned and ingenious, i. e. with the less sensible and intelligent part of his people? Of what pernicious tendency then must your letters be, should they be read by these people; even destructive of, (at least what you profess,) your own wishes and desires. But come let us examine, and try if we cannot justly acquit them of part of this terrible charge. You say “ignorant.” This I flatly deny to be just, and told you in my last that it is as ignorant as it is an ill-natured reflection, and for your conviction referred you to the two universities and grammar schools; but you say these things do not make the curates of the uplands and wolds of Lincolnshire “learned, &c.” Pray, tell what will make men learned? What sort of education, in your notion and opinion, denotes learning and a learned man? I am sure to these places the youth of the nation are sent to get learning; all who are intended either for the bar, or the pulpit, are educated at one or more of these seminaries, and if no qualifications, superior

superior to IGNORANCE, are here to be acquired, would fathers be so great fools as to send, and often at a great expence, their sons to them? Perhaps you entertain trifling notions of a grammar school education. I'll tell you, 'tis a most valuable education: It is the first part, and, Sir, the principal and best part, of a learned education. Here the foundation is laid, and the rudiments are acquired, of the learned languages. Here are taught, and read, the best Greek and Roman orators, poets, and historians; and if the foundation be well laid, and the rudiments acquired, a tolerable capacity and application will make a very learned man. Does a boy, who is entered in a grammar school at 7 or 8 years of age, and continued there till he is 17, 18, or 19 years of age, acquire no other qualifications than another boy, who is put apprentice to an apothecary, a mercer, or sent to sea? To give the sense of Sallust, Cicero, Xenophon, and Homer, in the English tongue, is it a work of IGNORANCE, or a learned work? And a man who reads and understands the Greek testament, Grotius, and Puffendorf, cannot he also read and understand the ancient greek and latin fathers? for the language, in all, are the same. Now, is this IGNORANCE, or is it learning? and this, Sir, is the very exercise and learning acquired at a grammar school. You see our prelates who ordain, and noble patrons who present to church livings on this education, do not think it trifling and IGNORANT, but esteem and regard it; and they, Sir, know better, perhaps, than either you or I, the merits of a grammar school education; for they have that part of education themselves, and they very well know it to be the most valuable part of a learned education. Then, can the men, who have this education, with propriety and justice, be called IGNORANT? and this education, at least,

Sir, every curate in Lincolnshire has; and were capable, when they took holy orders, of performing the above-mentioned exercises. Cease then to call them ignorant, unless you'll say they were not educated at a grammar school, nor ever understood latin and greek; for when you say they are ignorant, you shew yourself ignorant.

Let us acquit them of another part of this mighty charge; and this, I will make your own dear self do: You say "idle," by which, I presume, you mean laziness. You say you attended one of these hireling curates on a sunday—that he had the cure of four parishes—and begun the sunday duty about three-quarters of an hour after nine in the morning, and continued on duty till a quarter before six in the evening. Do you, Sir, call this laziness? Heavens! 'tis Herculean drudgery; and was I a clergyman, I assure you, I would chuse to be damned for life to the gallies, rather than to this drudgery for one year.

I'll point out the method you should have followed, and railed at neither rector nor curate. Could you not have waited on the bishop of Lincoln, and pointed to him the livings that are mostly neglected; and if you are a person of the consequence you affect, and of unquestionable integrity and veracity, I'll venture to say, his lordship would have listened to you, and obliged the rectors either to residence, or to allow a handsome salary to support a curate on each living.—No doubt, where a man is hackneyed among three or four livings, some of them must be neglected, and the sunday service not performed with its proper decorum and solemnity. Instead of Free-thinker, I shall, this time, subscribe myself,

Sir,

your, &c.

IMPARTIAL-THINKER.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 135.

FROM these advantages we cannot much wonder at the French having miscarried in this siege, but they laboured under another very great one, which was this: In the beginning of December, capt. (now major) Callaud had undertaken, notwithstanding its being then the height of the monsoon season, to April, 1762.

go by sea in an open boat from Madras to Tranquebar, from whence he was to proceed by land with letters to the nabobs of Tanjore, Tondeman, &c. soliciting assistance, and promising payment of whatever subsidies he should agree to. For this message he was chosen, because of his being acquainted with, and respected by,

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all these nabobs, as he had long been commander of our garrison at Trichinopoly; and he readily undertook it, tho' beside the sea danger, he was exposed to the danger of being intercepted by the enemy. Nevertheless, he arrived safe at Tranquebar, and proceeded from thence to Tanjore; where he presently found himself involved in an unforeseen difficulty: From the sudden surrender of fort St. David's, all these nabobs, or at least their ministers, were inclined to believe, that Madras could not hold out; and this difficulty he could not perhaps have got over, if the French had not shewn so much cowardice at Tanjore. From thence he easily persuaded them, that the quick surrender of fort St. David's was owing entirely to the misconduct of the officers and irregularity of the men; and, at last, he prevailed so far as to get a body of 300 horse, and the same number of seapoys, all chosen men, with which he marched as fast as possible, and joined Isouf Cawn, and the above-mentioned Capt. Preston, who, with a little army under their command, had been, ever since the beginning of the siege, roving about the country in the neighbourhood of Madras, by which they not only kept the French army in continual alarm, but often cut off their convoys of arms, ammunition, and provisions; and after being joined by major Caillaud, they not only stood an engagement, at St. Thomas's Mount, with a considerable part of the French army, but kept the field of battle, the enemy being, at last, obliged to retire, with the loss of 170 Europeans, and near 300 seapoys killed or wounded; so that the French must have abandoned the siege for mere want of provisions, if they had not, by connivance, got possession of the Dutch settlement at Sadras, which gave them an opportunity of having their supplies brought by sea.

I say by connivance, and I say so, because, when they first invested Madras, application was made to Mr. Lally for a passport, for some ladies that were to retire from Madras, and reside at some of the neutral settlements upon that coast, until the siege of Madras was determined. This he readily granted, as he had no view of reducing the place by famine; but by the journal of the siege we are told, that in these passports he gave them leave to retire wherever they pleased, except to Sadras or Pauliacat; which is a proof, that before he invested Madras, he had

resolved to take possession of these two places, but had not then obtained the private consent of the Dutch, which, before the end of December, he had, it seems obtained, and accordingly turned the Dutch soldiers out of their fort at Sadras, and garrisoned it with some of his own; but as to Pauliacat, he had no occasion for it, after the defeat of the marquis de Conflans in Golconda, which I am now to give an account of.

I have already mentioned Mr. Lally's being joined by M. Buffy from Golconda. As this gentleman had long had the chief command of the French in Golconda, when he left it, the chief command devolved to the said marquis; but as M. Buffy had carried a great part of the French forces along with him, and as the natives were heartily tired of French government, they designed, if possible, to drive the French out of their country. The first that appeared openly in the execution of this design, was the Raja, or gentoo prince of Visanapore, whose fate would probably have been the same with what generally happens to the first rebels against an established government, let it be never so tyrannical, had there been, at that time, no war between us and the French; for none of the malecontents, upon whose promises of assistance he depended, had the courage to join him, and by himself alone he was unable to cope with the French. In this distress he applied to our people in Bengal, where, luckily for him, Col. Clive was still residing, for the other chief managers of our affairs in Bengal seemed to think, that it would be of the most dangerous consequence to send away such a number of their troops, as would be sufficient to make head against the French in Golconda, especially as they had intelligence that the Shaw Zadah was, by the instigation of the French, preparing an army for attacking our ally the viceroy of Bengal; but Col. Clive knew, by experience, the slowness of the Indian motions, and that an army of French and Indians might be defeated by a small number of British troops, therefore he was for sending immediate assistance to the Raja, and by the authority he had so justly acquired, he soon brought the rest into his opinion.

In pursuance of this resolution, a little army was provided at Calcutta, to be commanded by Col. Forde, consisting of 500 Europeans, including a company of artillery, and 1600 seapoys, with six short

fix-pounders, and a Howitzer for the field artillery; four 24-pounders, four 18-pounders, one 8-inch mortar, and two royal mortars, as a battering train. Notwithstanding the dangerous season was so near, they embarked the 12th of October, and arrived the 20th at Vizagapatam, where they were joyfully received by the Raja, whose army of between three and 4000 men, was incamped at about thirty miles distant, and who informed them, that the Marquis de Conflans was about 120 miles distant, upon Rajamundry river, with an army of 600 Europeans, five or 6000 Seapoys, and a great number of country forces.

This superiority as to numbers, which was afterwards found to be much greater than was at first represented, gave our people no disturbance. As soon as they had prepared every thing necessary for a march, they moved from Vizagapatam, and joined the Raja's army on the 3d of November, after which the two armies marched together towards the enemy; and whilst they were upon their march, the following articles were settled between the company and the Raja. 1. The Raja to pay the extra expence of our army whilst they acted together, allowing the officers double batty, the whole to be paid as soon as we put him in possession of Rajamundry. 2. The Raja to possess all the inland country belonging to the country powers in the French interest. 3. The company to possess all the conquered sea-coast from Vizagapatam to Masulipatam, &c.

On the 3d of December, they came within sight of the enemy's camp, strongly situated, and guarded by 36 pieces of cannon and some mortars, about 40 miles below Rajamundry, from whence they had their subsistence. On the 6th, Col. Forde and the Raja approached near to the enemy, and possessed themselves of an eminence within three miles of the enemy's camp. As the enemy kept within their strong camp, the colonel resolved not to attack them at so great a disadvantage, but to march round them, and get between them and Rajamundry; for which purpose he marched at 4 o'clock next morning with the utmost silence, which had the desired effect; for as soon as the enemy perceived his design, they left their camp and followed him, which brought on an engagement by ten o'clock that morning. The French began the attack, which our European troops returned with a general and close fire, and

then rushing in with their screwed bayonets, soon put their whole army into confusion; and tho' our Seapoys upon our left wing were at first put into a little confusion, they soon recovered, and following the example of our Europeans and Seapoys upon the right, increased the confusion, and made a great slaughter of the enemy, so that in little more than an hour we had gained a compleat victory. The enemy attempted to rally again at their camp, whither most of them had fled, but they were so closely pursued, that they were presently obliged to disperse into small bodies, and fly towards Rajamundry, leaving their camp, with all their ordnance, amunition, stores, tents, and camp equipage a prey to the conquerors; for they had been able to carry off but four small field pieces, and two camels loaded with money and papers.

This compleat victory cost us but 44 Europeans killed or wounded, among whom were two captains and three lieutenants; but the French had 156 Europeans, officers included, killed or wounded, beside prisoners; and the consequence of this victory was our reducing the French forts at Rajamundry, Narisipore, and Concale, and at last our laying siege to Masulipatam, their capital in Golconda, which we invested on the 6th of March, whereupon M. de Conflans, with the troops he had in the suburb, retired into the city, being resolved to hold it out to the last extremity, in hopes of relief from Pondicherry, and notwithstanding our attacking it with the utmost vigour, did actually hold it out till the 6th of April, when breaches were made in two of the bastions, but as they had been repaired by the numerous garrison during the preceeding night, they would not have been deemed practicable by any but British troops. However, Col. Forde resolved upon an assault that night, which began exactly at midnight, at three different parts of the city, two of which were sham attacks, in order to divert the attention of the garrison from the real one, which was to be made by our European troops, in whom the colonel justly placed his only trust, at the two breached bastions. Accordingly our people passed over the morass on the outside of the wet ditch before they were perceived by the enemy but as soon as their approach was discovered, an incessant fire of small arms and grape-shot began from the ramparts; which

which our people, and, by their example, our Seapoys employed in this attack, returned with a general fire, and then in a moment filled up the ditch, passed over it, scrambled up the breaches with their bayonets screwed, and turning the enemy's own cannon upon them, made themselves masters of the two bastions. Even after this they were obliged to fight their way along the ramparts and two other bastions, till they got to the parade, at the only gate into the city, both which they made themselves masters of: Then an officer came in a hurry from M. de Conflans, begging quarter for the garrison, which Col. Forde was so generous as to grant, upon condition of an immediate stop being put to all firing and opposition; and this we may believe, was with joy complied with.

Thus we made ourselves masters of the French capital in Golconda, though they had a greater number of Europeans in garrison than we had to besiege the place; for the number of prisoners was 409, and they had above 100 killed in the siege and assault; but even Seapoys, when joined with British troops, are spirited up to a behaviour that looks something like soldiers. And our success in this siege was of the greater consequence, as Salabat-zing, viceroy of Deckan, had advanced with his army within 40 miles of Masulipatam, without declaring on whose side he was to act, but, like a true Eastern politician, probably with a design to declare for the conquerors; therefore, as soon as he heard of our success, he declared himself quite tired of submitting any longer to French tyranny, and appeared extremely willing to enter into a treaty with us, which was concluded, May the 14th, chiefly upon the following terms, 1. That the whole of the circar of Masulipatam, with eight districts as well as the circar of Nizampatam, and the districts of Codaver and Wacalmannar, shall be given to the English company, as an Enam, (or free gift) and the Saneds granted to them in the same manner as was done to the French. 2. That he shall oblige the French troops which are in his country, to pass the river Ganges within 15 days, or send them to Pondicherry, or to any other place out of the Deckan country, on the other side of the river Kristna; nor will suffer them in future to have a settlement in his country on any account whatsoever, nor keep them in his service, nor assist them, nor call them to his assistance. 3. Stipulates the security

of the Raja of Visanapore. And, 4. That the English, on their part, shall not assist the viceroy's enemies, or give them protection.

As to the fulfilling of this treaty, I shall leave it to the annals of 1759; for whilst we were engaged in the siege of Masulipatam, a flying party of French, though they never durst approach our army, had recovered possession, and were then actually possessed of Rajamundry; and the French thought the preservation of Masulipatam of such consequence, that they had sent from Pondicherry a detachment of 400 men, with supplies of all sorts, in two ships, one of which was the Harlem before mentioned, for enabling the governor to hold out, or to form a new army for raising the siege; but they did not arrive till after the place was taken, and were therefore obliged to retire to Ganjam, where they were when this treaty was signed. There I shall leave them, and return to Europe, where we were now involved over head and ears in the German war; for the surprising successes of the king of Prussia had given us a glimmering of hope, that, as the scripture saith, we could with our ten thousands meet the enemy with their twenty thousands; which leads me to the history of the German war for the year 1758, and which I shall begin, as I did last year, with that part of the war which was carried on in the West of Germany*.

My last year's account of the renewed war in the West of Germany ended with the surrender of the castle of Harburg†; and now I must observe, that soon after the convention of Closter-Seven, and before the battle of Rosbach, the French had, without opposition, made themselves masters not only of Brunswick and Wolfenbuttle, but also of Halberstadt, in which last place they had raised large contributions, and had exacted a promise of a great deal more; but after that battle, and after the Hanover army had renewed the war, the people of Halberstadt refused paying what they had promised, as they thought themselves secure by having then in their country the Prussian general Junceim, with a brigade of foot and 1200 cavalry, whom the governor of Magdeburg had detached for their protection. By this refusal, we may suppose, the French general suffered in his own pocket; therefore he ordered the marquis de Voyer, major general, and commandant

* *Lond. Mag. Set for 1761, p. 238.*

† *See Ditto, p. 488.*

commandant at Wolfenbüttele, to assemble about 20,000 men, and to march as privately as possible, in order to surprise the Prussians, and to raise as large contributions as he could upon the town and principality of Halberstadt. Accordingly M. de Voyer marched, the beginning of the night between the 10th and 11th of January, and arrived next morning about eleven o'clock at Halberstadt; but Gen. Junceim had, by one of his scouting parties, got notice of their march, and, as the place was not tenable, had marched off at day-break with all the troops he had in that city, as well as a battalion he had posted at Quedlinburg, and retreated without any loss to Ackersleben. Thus the French were disappointed in their design of surprising the troops, but they found some small magazines, which they destroyed or carried off, and among the rest a parcel of scaling-ladders, provided perhaps for an assault upon the castle of Regenstein, where the French had a garrison, which M. de Voyer now recruited with six months provisions; and taxed the city and principality of Halberstadt with a contribution of 200,000 crowns and 70,000 rations of bread, part of which was delivered, and he carried off hostages for the remainder, after demolishing the gates of the city, and 800 fathoms of the rampart. But soon after M. de Voyer retired, a strong party of Prussian troops took again possession of the principality of Halberstadt; and having pushed as far as Hornburg, they surrounded that village, in which was a party of French, consisting of 185 foot, 88 hussars, and 14 officers, every one of whom were made prisoners, and sent to Magdeburg.

During this transaction, the main body of the allied army, as well as the French, were in their winter-quarters, the former in and about Lunenburg, and the latter chiefly in and about Zell and Hanover; but as prince Ferdinand had, about the beginning of the year, detached eight battalions and six squadrons, under the command of general Oberg, with orders to go and take post at Bremervorde, Marshal Richlieu suspected, that their design was to march from thence, and possess themselves of the city of Bremen, as well as of two of the French magazines that were near that city; therefore he sent orders to the duke de Broglie, to march with the body of troops under his command, and possess himself of that

city, as also to remove the magazines. The duke accordingly got one of these magazines removed, and a part of the other, which was upon the north side of the Wumme; but before he could remove the whole, Gen. Oberg, reinforced with troops from Buxtehude, Stade, and Bremervorde, was approaching; therefore the duke was obliged to abandon it, and repass the Wumme; but he found means to keep the enemy at bay, till he was reinforced by five regiments sent him upon his message to marshal Richlieu. Being by this rendered superior to the Hanoverians, he marched up to Bremen on the 15th of January, and summoned the city to open their gates under pain of having the city taken by assault and plundered. However, the magistrates kept them shut till he agreed to and signed a treaty for protecting the city in the enjoyment of their religion, property, privileges, and commerce, upon the signing of which one of the gates was at eleven o'clock at night opened, and put into the possession of six companies of his grenadiers. Next morning, when the people got up, and found one of their gates in the possession of the French, they assembled in great numbers before the town-house, and, as the French say, were like to mutiny against the magistrates: Be this as it will, M. Broglie made use of this pretence for placing a garrison of 7 or 8000 men, and baron Wurmsler as governor, in the city, notwithstanding its being an imperial city; but I suppose this was done in the name of the emperor and empire, though we shall presently see, that both the baron and his garrison were soon obliged to leave it.

This was the last exploit performed under the direction of marshal Richlieu; for having been recalled, he set out, the 8th of February, from Hanover, on his return to France, and on the 14th the count de Clermont arrived to take upon him the command of the French army, with, I suppose, greater or more discretionary powers than M. Richlieu had been entrusted with; for upon his arrival he sent orders to some of the French troops quartered in Westphalia to draw nearer to Hanover, as he had got information that prince George of Holstein Gottorp had joined prince Ferdinand's army with six or 7000 Prussian troops from Pomerania; that prince Henry of Prussia had entered the principality of Halberstadt with 15000 men; and that the Hanover army

army was preparing for a march. Accordingly, on the 17th, prince Ferdinand moved his head quarters from Lunenburg to Amelinghausen, and on the 20th to Rothenburg, when his army, after having made prisoners of 150 men posted there, advanced to the frontiers of the dutchy of Ferden, within view of which city his light troops appeared that evening; whereupon the French troops quartered there and in the other places in that dutchy retired with precipitation. But in the city of Hoya they resolved, it seems, to defend themselves, the count de Chabot having for that purpose been sent thither to take the command. Therefore prince Ferdinand, with the main body of his army, marched towards Bremen, but sent a strong detachment, under the command of his nephew, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, to reduce Hoya.

Upon prince Ferdinand's approach, the numerous French garrison that were in Bremen abandoned that city on the 23d, and retired with the utmost precipitation, by the way of Wildeshausen upon the Hunte, the bridge over which they destroyed, to prevent a pursuit; and, in their retreat towards Dülmen, they were joined by the French and Austrian garrison that had been frightened away from Embden by two of our frigates, as before mentioned*. Upon the retreat of the French from Bremen, prince Ferdinand the same day took possession of that city, where, with the consent both of the magistrates and people, he left a garrison of 1200 men, having first assured them, that their liberties and privileges should be preserved, as far as was consistent with their own safety; and the very next day, the hereditary prince, after a most resolute and well conducted attack, reduced the city of Hoya, an account of which the reader may see in ditto Magazine 1758, p. 139, which account appears to be not only just but modest; for, by the French account of this desperate and bloody affair, it is confessed, that the regiment of Lorrain guards alone had 15 officers kill'd, wounded, or taken, and that, of that fine regiment no more than 300 men remained, many of whom, we may suppose, were wounded, tho' not taken during the attack.

Whilst the main body of the allied army were thus employed, in clearing the country of the enemy upon the left side of the Weser, the prince of Holstein was doing the same upon the right side of that river; and prince Henry of Prussia was em-

ployed in the same manner, and with the same success, in the dutchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and bishoprick of Hildesheim; both having been joined by large bodies of Hanoverian hunters and other light troops; so that on the 26th and 27th the French were forced to abandon Zell, Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and the whole country east of the city of Hanover, after destroying or dissipating in every place the magazines they had collected at so great an expence; and, as they were, in their precipitate retreat, every where attended by the light troops of the allies, they lost great numbers of men by desertion, as well as by their being killed or taken.

By the retreat of all these troops, the French had assembled a considerable army at Hanover, but as that city was then quite indefensible, and as the allies were from all quarters advancing upon them, on the 28th in the morning the duke of Randan, the French governor of that city, began to prepare for abandoning it, in order to join the main body of their army then assembling near the famous village of Hastenbeck. By this the inhabitants of that capital were thrown into a terrible fright, as they apprehended, that they would be exposed to a general plunder, if not worse, before the French garrison's leaving their city; but, tho' the French had been very strict and exact in taking an account of, and collecting the electoral or publick revenues of all the places of that electorate they were in possession of †; and tho' they had appropriated to themselves the estates of all the officers in the Hanover army, as soon as they had heard of that army's recommencing hostilities ‡, yet the duke of Randan, upon finding himself obliged to abandon that city, was so generous and humane, as to take particular care, that none of the soldiers under his command should attempt to plunder, or to commit any other act of violence; and instead of destroying their magazine of provisions, as the French had done in some other places, he ordered it to be sold, and what could not be sold at any price to be distributed among the poor of that city and neighbourhood. As the duke of Randan had during the whole time of his government behaved with great lenity and politeness, this, added to his former behaviour, much obliged the people of that electorate, that the regency, soon after his retreat, sent him a letter of thanks and another to the count de Clermont; and the

* See Ditto, 1761, p. 587. † See Ditto, 1758, p. 105. ‡ See Ditto, p. 134.

of March having been appointed as a day of thanksgiving for the city's being delivered from their enemies, the clergy, in all their sermons upon that occasion, took care to extol the generosity and charity of their late governor; which, indeed, they could hardly have expected, considering the opinion the French had of their army's recommencing hostilities; but the French, I suppose, very justly imputed this to the orders of their superiors, and not to the people, or even the troops of the electorate; a right way of judging, which, if always observed, would very much alleviate the misfortunes of war.

From Halstenbeck the count de Clermont moved his head-quarters to Hamelen, on the 5th of March, and, as the count de St. Germain had assembled at Osna-burg all the troops that had been at Bremen, Embden, Ferden, Hoya, and other places in Westphalia, and had moved from thence to Herworden, it was thought, that count de Clermont's design was to assemble his whole army at Hamelen, and there risk a general engagement; but as he had still a strong garrison in Minden, prince Ferdinand, who had then his head-quarters at Stadthagen, could not advance to Hamelen, before dispossessing the French of Minden, therefore the siege of that city was resolved on. It had been invested on the first of this month: On the 4th, the marquis de Morangies, the governor, was summoned to surrender, and offered the most honourable terms; but he answered, that he had orders to defend it to the last extremity, which he would punctually perform. As there was such a numerous garrison in the place, it was from hence reasonable to suppose, that the French had resolved to march to its relief, with their army now joined by the count de St. Germain; therefore, on the 8th, prince Ferdinand took up his head-quarters at Hartum, near Minden, in order to be ready to support the besiegers, and that night the trenches were opened, which were carried on with such expedition, that, on the 13th, several batteries began to play, with such incessant fury, and with such effect, that M. de Morangies sent to prince Anhalt, who commanded in the trenches, to desire leave to send an officer to M. de Clermont, and that, in the mean time, hostilities should be suspended; both which were rejected, and next morning the marquis saw so many new batteries erected, that he sent out an officer to desire a capitulation; but was

told, that, to surrender prisoners of war, was the only condition that would be granted; which he was obliged to accept, being, as the French say, in want of ammunition, and many other necessaries, for a longer defence; but obtained the favour of a promise, that the officers should be allowed to keep their arms, baggage, horses, and voitures; and the soldiers their clothes, knapsacks, and effects. Accordingly, the besiegers were put in possession of two of the ports of the town, on the 15th, and, next day, the garrison was sent to the several places appointed for their imprisonment, being in number 3516 men, among whom were one lieutenant-general, viz. the marquis de Morangies, and two brigadiers-general.

During this siege, the French army might probably have marched off with deliberation, but they neither attempted to relieve such a numerous garrison, nor did they march from Hamelen, till they heard of its surrender, which seems to indicate a ridiculous wavering in the councils of the French general, or a more ridiculous want of discretionary orders; for, upon the surrender of Minden, their army moved off from Hamelen, with the utmost precipitation, and, without stopping, till they arrived at Paderborn, where they were joined by the duke de Broglie with the body of troops that had been in Cassel, which he had abandoned on the 21st, but not being like the rest in a hurry, he carried 12 pieces of the landgrave's cannon along with him, having before stripped his arsenal of all the fire-arms, and sent them to Hanau; and they were likewise, at this place, joined by another body of their troops, under the marquis de Villemur, and the chevalier Nicolai, that had been assembled at Munster. In short, though their whole army was now joined, they made no stop till they arrived in the neighbourhood of Wesel, upon the Rhine, where the count de Clermont established his head-quarters, upon the 30th; and most of their troops passed the Rhine, in order to be cantoned on the west side of that river.

In all these stages of retreat, they were constantly attended by the light troops of the allied army, who killed, or made prisoners, great numbers of their men, and got hold of many of their cannon and baggage waggons, which occasioned numberless skirmishes, but none of them so considerable as to deserve a place here. And in all, or most of the cities and principal

cipal towns they abandoned, beside what they destroyed or dissipated, they left considerable magazines of forage, provisions, and warlike stores, together with their hospitals and all their sick and wounded men, a prey to their enemies; so that, considering their not having stood an engagement, the number of prisoners made by the allies, soon came to be surprising, which the French officers, as they were quite enraged at the conduct of their generals, took no care to conceal; for, on the day they returned to Paderborn, they openly declared, that, in the 14 preceding days, they had lost as many thousands of men, 12000 of whom they supposed to have been made prisoners by the enemy; but what is most surprising, is their having left in the little town of Vechte, in the lower or northern bishoprick of Munster, upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, and mortars, guarded only by seven companies of men, which, about the beginning of April, was besieged and taken by a detachment from the garrison of Bremen. This is really so incredible, that I should not have related it, if I had not found it recorded, in a letter from prince Ferdinand's head-quarters, of April the 8th, and inserted in our Gazette of the 15th of the same month.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the A U T H O R, &c.

Authentick Conversation between the King of Prussia and the ingenious Mr. Gellert, Professor in Belles Lettres at Leipstick; being An Extract of a Letter from Leipstick, January 27, 1761.

THE 18th of October last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, while professor Gellert was sitting in his night-gown at his desk, much out of order, he heard some-body knock at his door,—“Pray, Sir, walk in,—Sir, your servant, my name is Quintus Icilius, and I am extremely glad to have the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with one so famous in the republick of letters. I am not, however, come here in my own name only, but in that of his Prussian majesty, who desires to see you, and has commanded me to conduct you to him.” After some excuses founded on his ill health, M. Gellert, accompanied major Quintus, who introduced him into the apartment of his majesty, where the following conversation was carried on, by the king and the two literati.

King. Are you professor Gellert?

Gellert. Yes, Sir.

K. The English envoy has mentioned you to me as a person of eminent merit. From whence are you?

G. From Hanichen, near Freyberg.

K. What is the reason that we have no good German writers?

Major Quintus. Your majesty has before your eyes an excellent German writer, whose productions even the French have judged worthy of a translation, and whom they call the La Fontaine of Germany.

K. This, Mr. Gellert, is, no doubt, a strong proof of your merit. Pray, have you read La Fontaine?

G. Yes, Sir, but without imitating him. I have aimed at the merit of being original in my way.

K. Here you are in the right. But what is the reason that we have not in Germany a greater number of such good authors as you?

G. Your majesty seems prejudiced against the Germans.

K. By no means!

G. Against the German writers at least.

K. That may be, and the truth is, I have not a very high opinion of them. Whence comes it that we find no good historians among them?

G. We have, Sir, in Germany, several good historians; among others Cramer, the continuator of Bossuet, and also the learned Mascow.

K. A German continue the Universal History of Bossuet! how can that be?

G. He has not only continued it, but also performed this difficult task with the greatest success. One of the most eminent professors in your majesty's dominions has declared this *Continuation* equal in eloquence, and superior in point of exactness, to Bossuet's history.

K. How does it come to pass that we have no good translation of Tacitus in the German language?

G. That author is extremely difficult to translate, and the French translations that have been given of him, are entirely destitute of merit.

K. This I acknowledge.

G. There are several causes that have contributed hitherto to prevent the Germans from becoming eminent in the different kinds of writing. While the arts and sciences flourished among the Greeks, the Romans were solely occupied in the pernicious art of war. May we not look upon this as the military age of Germany?

May I not add to this, that they have not been animated by such patrons of learning as Augustus and Lewis XIV.

K. And yet you have had two Augustus's in Saxony.

G. True, Sire, and we also have seen good beginnings in that country.

K. How can you expect that there should be one Augustus for all Germany, divided as it is?

G. That, Sire, is not my meaning. I only wish that every prince would encourage, in his own dominions, men of true genius.

K. Were you never out of Saxony?

G. I was once at Berlin.

K. You ought to travel.

G. Sire, I have no inclination to travelling, nor would my circumstances enable me to travel had I ever so much inclination to it.

K. What kind of sickness are you troubled with? I suppose it is the malady of the learned.

G. Be it so: Since your majesty does me the honour to give it that name. I could not, without the greatest vanity, have given it that appellation myself.

K. I have had this disease as well as you; and I think I can cure you. You have only to use exercise, ride every day, and take once a week a dose of rhubarb.

G. This remedy, Sire, might prove to me worse than the disease. If the horse I use has more health and spirits than I myself have, I dare not ride him; and if he has less, I certainly should not receive much benefit from the use of him.

K. Why then don't you make use of a carriage?

G. I am not rich enough for that.

K. Aye, there it is that the shoe generally pinches the German *literati*. The times, indeed, are but bad at present.

G. Very bad, indeed, Sire. But if your majesty would be so generous as to give peace to Germany—

K. How can I do that? Have you not heard that I have against me three crowned heads?

G. My chief knowledge, Sire, lies in ancient history: I have studied much less that of modern times.

K. Which do you prefer as an epick poet, Homer or Virgil?

G. Homer certainly, as an original genius, merits the preference.

K. Virgil, however, is a more polished writer.

G. We live in an age too remote from

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that of Homer's to form an accurate judgment of the language and manners of that early period. I therefore depend upon the judgment of Quintilian, who gives Homer the preference.

K. We must not, however, pay a slavish deference to the judgment of the ancients.

G. Neither do I follow it blindly. I only adopt it when antiquity throws such a mist over an object as prevents my seeing it with my own eyes, and, consequently, hinders me from judging for myself.

K. You have composed, I am told, fables remarkable for their elegance and wit. Can you repeat me one?

G. I really don't know, Sire, if I can; my memory is far from being good.

K. Do your best; I shall take a turn in the apartment, and give you time to recollect one—Well, have you succeeded?

G. Yes, Sire. "A certain painter of Athens, who exercised his art with a view to reputation rather than from the love of gain, addressed himself to a connoisseur for his opinion of one of his pictures, which represented the god Mars. The connoisseur could not dissemble; he found the piece defective; he objected particularly the too great appearance of art that reigned through the whole. The painter defended his work with all the warmth of an inordinate self-love; the critick answered his arguments, but without producing conviction. In the mean time arrives a coxcomb, who casts an eye upon the picture, and without giving himself a moment's time to reflect, cries out in a rapture, Gods! what a master-piece! Mars lives, breathes, terrifies in that admirable production. Observe those feet, those nails! What taste, what an air of grandeur in the helmet, the shield, and in the whole armour of the terrible deity! The painter blushed, beheld the true connoisseur with a look that spoke confusion and conviction; and said to him, I am now persuaded that your judgment is well founded. The coxcomb retired, and the picture was effaced."

K. Now for the moral.

G. It is this: "When the productions of an author do not satisfy a good judge, this is a strong presumption against them; but when they are extolled by a block-head, then it is high time to commit them to the flames."

K. Excellent, Mr. Gellert! The piece is admirable; and there is something elegant

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gant in the construction of this fable. I can perceive the force and beauty of this composition. But when Gottsched read to me his translation of *Iphigenia*, I had before me the French original, and did not understand a word of what he read. If I stay here some time, you must come and see me often, and read me some of your fables.

G. I don't know, Sire, if I may venture to read, as I have acquired by habit that singing tone of voice which is common in our mountains.

K. Aye, like that of the Silesians. You must, however, read your fables yourself, otherwise they will lose.—Return soon hither.

When Mr. Gellert was gone, the king said, "This is quite another man than Gottsched;" and the day following, he said at table, that "Of all the learned Germans, Gellert was the most rational and judicious."—[*Lond. Chron.*]

GENIUS and TASTE defined, and distinguished from each other. From WEBB'S Beauties of Poetry.

Eugenio. **A**S our conversation yesterday turned intirely on poetry, we may preserve a connexion, by considering the qualities to be examined, solely as they relate to that art. When they are once determined in any one mode, it will be easy to extend them to eloquence in general, and from thence to every art in which they are naturally exerted.

A poet illustrates one object by a comparison with another: He discovers a just and beautiful relation between two ideas: This is Genius. Aspasia feels in its whole force the merit of that invention; this is Taste. Now, it is evident, that there must be a great difference between the perceiving a beauty that is discovered for us, and the making that discovery ourselves: Accordingly, we are assured by experience, that a man of quick perception, may be of slow invention; and that a lively reader may be a dull poet.

Hortensius. We are so apt to over-rate our own talents, that I do not at all wonder, that so many men should, in themselves, mistake Sensibility for Genius. Are we not too much encouraged in this error by the vanity of criticks and commentators, who are continually insinuating to us, that they partake, in some measure, of that divinity, which they attribute to their poets?

Eug. Unhappily, they support their pretension by the * authority of Cicero, who was himself the strongest exception to it. In short, Hortensio, the best critick, considered merely as such, is but a dependent, a sort of planet to his original; he does no more than receive and reflect that light, of which his poet is the fountain.

Aspasia. If you mean that I should have a clear conception of Genius, you must descend from these exalted ideas to its effects.

Eug. The distinctive property of genius is to surprize, either by original beauty, or greatness in the idea. These are the matter springs; but there are others which are subordinate: For a superior genius will so dress the most common thought, or familiar image, as to give it some unexpected advantage; by which it becomes apparently, if not really, original: The result is the same; we are surprized; every such effect implies a degree of novelty, and, consequently, of invention.

Hor. Is not surprize rather the effect of wit than of genius?

Eug. To determine this, we must state the difference between them. This seems to me to depend on the degrees of our penetration, and the nature of our feelings. The man of wit has a limited view into the relations of ideas; and from those which he does see, his feelings direct him to choose the most singular, not the most beautiful. He works upon us by surprize merely; but the man of genius surprises by an excess of beauty.

Hor. It should seem to follow from hence, that the Genius may be a Wit when he pleases; yet we have seen such, who have made the attempt without success.

Eug. Very rarely, when they give into the practice of being playful: Thus, who has more wit than Shakespear? If others have failed, it must have been from the influence of a better habit: Accustomed to unite ideas by their beauties, they overlook the little points of similitude in those which are the most opposed; or, of difference, in those which are the most united: Hence, as cunning is but a short-sighted wisdom, wit may be called the short sight of genius.

Hor. You make a greater difference between them than will be allowed by many.

Eug. I use them in that sense, in which they are understood, when we say, that

Ovid

* Quorum omnium interpretes, ut Grammatici Poetarum, proxime ad eorum, quos interpretantur, divinationem videntur accedere— De Divin. Lib. i.

Ovid had wit, and Virgil genius: That this is the most exact and received sense of these words, will appear from hence, that, were I to assert, that Virgil had more wit than Ovid, I should be laughed at: Yet this would be the consequence of understanding wit in too * enlarged a sense, or of making it equivalent to genius.

Execution of Protestants in France.

Extract of a Letter from Toulouse in France, February 19, 1762.

THE recent execution of four persons in this town has astonished all the spectators, by reason of the calmness with which they have suffered death. One of them was a minister of the protestant religion; the three remaining were brothers of an antient family in the county of Foix, distinguished by having been noble for 500 years successively: These have been beheaded, and the minister hanged. This last had constantly persisted in refusing to abjure his religion, on which condition only he was to obtain his pardon. The only desire he had to make to them was, that they would hasten his condemnation. When he was at the top of the ladder fixed for his execution, with a great deal of resolution he uttered a very pathetick speech, adapted to his circumstances, and exhorted his fellow-sufferers to patience, who, on the other side, saw him die, and underwent themselves the rigour of their sentence with a courage truly heroical.

The minister, whose name was M. Francois Rochette, had, during the course of his life, acquired the reputation of a pious, well-disposed man; and, notwithstanding he was only in his 27th year, was esteemed, by all who knew him, of a sound and clear judgment. He passed his first studies under the care of a minister near Lausanne, where he afterwards went in order to perfect himself; and having remained there near three years, quitted that place about the end of the year 1759. After undergoing the usual examination, and being found capable of exercising the function of minister, he returned to the place of his nativity, where he took orders the 28th of January 1760.

* In the Essay on Criticism, it is said—

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd.

But immediately after this, the Poet adds—

For works may have more wit than does 'em good. Now, let us substitute the definition in the place of the thing, and it will stand thus. A work may have more of Nature dress'd to advantage than will do it good. This is impossible; and it is evident, that the confusion arises from the Poet's having annexed two different ideas to the same word.

The synod of Haut-Languedoc assigned him the county of Argenois for his diocese, or place of exercising his office; and, at the expiration of the year, the synod having re-assembled, and the minister of Montauban being deceased, he was appointed in 1761 to supply his place. A few days after his arrival there, having occasion to go to a village at a small distance from Montauban, in order to drink some mineral waters, which are there found, for the recovery of his health, which had been, for some time before, but very indifferent, he was met by the guard belonging to Caussade, a small town, about three leagues from Montauban, and carried before the judge, who having put him to his oath to answer such questions as should be proposed to him, he declared, without any hesitation, who he was; whereupon he was immediately loaded with irons, and conducted to prison.

Precedently to this, some short time, several persons belonging to Caussade having had intimation of the intended imprisonment of this minister, assembled themselves in a riotous manner, laying hold of the first fire-arms they could find.

In this interval Messrs. Grenier, the name of the three brothers, ignorant of this tumult, and being, at that juncture, at Caussade, were apprised of the detention of Mr. Rochette, and went with a few persons in order to try if he could not get away by their means; in their way thither, they had to pass over a bridge, but, upon finding it guarded by 14 or 15 men, they endeavoured to return; but being perceived, they were fired upon, and pursued by some butchers dogs, who tore their legs in a cruel manner; they were stopped, and greatly wounded by the bite of those animals.

In this condition the three brothers were conducted to prison, and some time after, they and the minister were transported, under a proper guard, to Toulouse, where, having remained for about four months, watched with the utmost circumspection, they only came out this day in order to suffer their sentence. It is to be observed, that had they chose to renounce protestantism,

B b 2

stantism, they might have had their condemnation repealed: and for that purpose they were offered 24 hours to resolve, which they refused. Those who have any idea of the protestant religion must know, that Mr. Rochette's crime consisted merely in daring to teach it." (See p. 140.)

Animadversions on the Use of Narcotics, in regard to Teeth.

THE salutary properties of certain substances are often conjoined with other very hurtful qualities, as we are daily taught by experience and the practice of physick, in regard to several remedies, and especially opium, that so-much-boasted polychrest: Hence so many precautions in the administration of this remedy, recommended by different authors, who seem to have had the health of men most at heart. But, however prudent a physician may be, there are occasions for his being in some measure obliged to have recourse to this remedy; and so it is, that in obstinate tooth-achs he may at last come to a resolution to assuage them by the means of opium, when he cannot succeed by the use of other remedies, either by having it introduced in form of pills into the hollow of the tooth, or the gums rubbed with it, or kept some time in the mouth, dissolved in some aromatic infusion. This remedy appeases, in effect, immediately the pain, and seems to cure the patient, as it were, by enchantment; but it is not without an inconvenience, because, the small fibres and membranes that fasten the teeth being thereby much relaxed, the teeth begin to be loose, and at last fall out. Herein, undoubtedly, consists the whole secret of Quacks and some dentists, who begin by rubbing the gums with opium or with henbane; thus first assuaging the pain, and afterwards drawing out the tooth with ease, however fast it may have been before in its socket.

By the same reason, those who are over-much addicted to the smoking of tobacco, lose their teeth sooner than they would by a more moderate use of tobacco that way; and as, therefore, nothing can be so contradictory to the teeth as opium and all narcotics, I would counsel all persons who have a mind to preserve their teeth, when they happen to be attacked by those tormenting pains, to prefer gentle and sweet-smelling spice to narcotics, and of two evils to chuse the less. Narcotics should more especially

be abstained from, when the gums are in a state of inflammation; for they would soon dispose these parts to a gangrene. This also we see happen in inflammations of the internal parts, as of the intestines, particularly if the inflammation is accompanied with griping pains. Of this there was lately an instance here in a woman who was taken ill of an iliac passion, and had at the same time a rupture: Having consulted some physicians, who prescribed for her the remedies they thought proper for her condition, she called in, unknown to them, a surgeon of her neighbourhood who also took upon him to practise physick. He brought her I know not what remedy, in which opium was an ingredient; her pains, indeed, ceased all of a sudden, and her family thought her cured; but a gangrene happening, in consequence of the opium, in her intestines, she died soon after. The surgeon, as usual, did not fail to say, that he was called upon too late, and threw the whole blame upon the physicians. It were to be wished, in those cases, that the art of extracting from metals those pure sulphurs, which, without being in any wise narcotic, have the virtue of calming minds and mitigating pains, was more known or better cultivated: If success attended such researches, nothing, in my opinion, would add more to the improvement of physick.

N. B. Most of the quack tinctures, and other preparations, sold in London for the Tooth-Ach, and from thence dispersed into the country, are, upon examination, of a narcotic quality.

Bath, March 9, 1762.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SINCE writing the remarks upon the Spanish papers, which, I find, you have published in your last Magazine, I have perused the Observations on those papers, and the answer to those Observations. Between these two authors the question in debate seems to be, whether the publick has been gratified with all the papers relative to the rupture with Spain, that might and ought to have been laid before the publick upon the present occasion? Of this question the negative is maintained by the author of the Observations, the affirmative by the author of the Answer. Now, in order to determine which of these disputants is in the right,

we ought to consider, what is the question which the publick ought now to inquire into. If we were to inquire, whether our six years negotiations with Spain have been properly and wisely conducted, we must undoubtedly determine in favour of the author of the Observations. But will any one say, that in the midst of such a dangerous and heavy war, this would be a proper inquiry, either for the parliament or the publick? If we were to inquire whether Mr. P—, or those that opposed the measures he proposed to be taken against Spain, were in the right, we must certainly determine in favour of the same author; for, upon such an inquiry, we ought to have laid before us, at least, the writing, by which he submitted his humble sentiments to his sovereign, and the intelligence upon which those sentiments were founded. But for what end should either the parliament or the publick now enter into such an inquiry? For every inquiry ought to have some end or design? and can any end or design be supposed, which, at the present crisis, would not be attended with great inconvenience, perhaps danger, without a probability of any publick good?

What then is the question which the publick is at present to inquire into? It is singly this: Could the present rupture with Spain have been avoided? To shew that it could not, was the administration's design, I believe, their only design, in laying these papers first before parliament, and next before the publick; and for this purpose the papers already published must be fully sufficient; for from them I have already shewn, that our administration took every method that was consistent with the honour of the nation and the dignity of the crown, to prevent the necessity of a rupture. If they were in any thing to blame, it was for their being too cautious; but for determining that they were so, many facts must be inquired into, which could not be unfolded from all or any of the papers that passed between Spain and us, if every line of them were now printed and published: It would be necessary to enquire how several of the other courts of Europe stood affected, with regard both to Spain, and to this nation; for as we had observed a particular delicacy in concerting our plans for military operations, to avoid carrying hostilities towards objects, which might give the least jealousy or umbrage to the court of Spain*; so, perhaps, it was

become necessary to observe a particular delicacy in our behaviour towards Spain, to avoid giving umbrage to some of the other courts of Europe. And it would likewise be necessary to inquire minutely into the circumstances in which both Spain and this nation stood, in September, 1761, in order to determine whether we might not then have reaped great advantages by declaring war and commencing hostilities against Spain, which we could not propose to obtain after two or three months delay; for if this was not the case, the demanding of explanations by our minister was certainly a more regular and pacifick method of proceeding, than to demand them by a fleet or a squadron, even supposing that the court of Spain had behaved towards this nation in such a manner as not to deserve any such complaint.

This, as well as many other parts of our conduct in the commencement and conduct of the present war, may highly deserve, and will, I hope, meet with a strict parliamentary inquiry, as soon as peace is restored; but I cannot think, that it would be prudent to enter into such a general inquiry pending the war; and by a partial inquiry into any particular part, we cannot pretend to form any proper and just judgment: For example, If we were to inquire into the cause of our present war with Spain; the immediate and apparent cause is certainly their having refused to communicate to us the treaty which they had concluded with our open and declared enemies; but the true, though remote cause, is the attachment of the present court of Spain to the court of France; for supposing they had readily and candidly communicated to us their late treaty, which they call a family-compact, with France, if it be such as has been published†, it must have produced a war between the two nations: It is so directly contrary to the treaties subsisting between Spain and us, and must in its consequences be of such infinite prejudice to our trade, that we could not, either in honour or interest, have suffered it to be carried into execution.

The 9th article of the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and Spain, concluded at Utrecht the 13th of July, 1713, is in these words:

“IX. It is further agreed and concluded, as a general rule, that all and singular the subjects of each kingdom shall, in all countries and places, on both sides,

* See before, p. 113, col. 4.

† See before, p. 28.

sides, have and enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, as to all duties, impositions, or customs whatsoever, relating to persons, goods, and merchandizes, ships, freight, seamen, navigation, and commerce, and shall have the like favour in all things, as the subjects of France, or any other foreign nation, the most favour'd, have, possess, and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess, or enjoy."

This treaty, and consequently this article, has been confirmed by every treaty since that time concluded between Spain and this nation; and every one who compares this article with the 23d, 24th, and 25th articles of the family-compact must see, that the latter is an express and direct breach of the former, and must in its consequences give the French a monopoly of the whole of the Spanish trade. The 8th article of this family-compact is likewise of a most alarming nature, with respect to the ballance of power, as it gives the French a title to call for the assistance of Spain, as often as they shall attack Germany, in case England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, or Russia, should send any assistance to the Germans, attacked by France, as they always will be, under pretences in consequence of her engagements by the treaty of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North. As to the danger resulting from this 8th article to the ballance of power, I shall, indeed, grant that, if our sovereign had no dominions upon the continent of Europe, this nation would have but a secondary concern, and therefore would have no occasion to be the first to take the alarm; but as to the 23d, 24th, and 25th articles of this family compact, we have a primary, a principal, and I will say, the chief concern: Not only our trade with Spain, but the honour of our country is at stake: They contain a direct breach of the said 9th article of the treaty of Utrecht; and it would fix an indelible mark of infamy upon our country, to allow any nation upon earth to break through, with impunity, a treaty they so solemnly concluded, and so often confirmed. I was therefore greatly surpris'd to hear any Englishman say, as is said by the Answer to the Observations*, that no article of this family compact seemed to be particularly pointed against us, or that it was no less the cause of all the powers of Europe than ours. Can he say, that

every power in Europe has such a treaty with Spain as we have? Can he say, that any power in Europe has such a trade with Spain, as this nation has had for many years? Dare he say, that because some of the powers of Europe allow themselves to be insulted by the present Frenchified court of Spain, therefore this nation ought to be equally passive?

I have said Frenchified court of Spain, because, from this family compact, that court appears to be under the most abject attachment to the court of Versailles, as all the advantages that can be conceived to arise from it, are on the side of France, but not so much as one on the side of Spain; and when we consider, that, of all the nations in Europe, the French is the nation which the Spaniards have the greatest reason to be jealous of, and the nation to which they have naturally the greatest aversion, the cause of this attachment becomes a matter of some curiosity. To investigate the cause of this effect, we must consider, that, even in limited monarchies, the private passions and affections of the sovereign upon the throne, often get the better of the true interest of the country and the inclinations of the people; but, in absolute monarchies, they almost always do, as the government of the passions is a science rarely studied by those who are born to govern men. And we are also to consider, that the people of Spain may now be divided into three different parties: The French party, the Italian party, and the old Spanish party. The two first were, originally, mere factions; but even a faction, after it has for a long time subsisted, may properly enough be called a party; because those who from their infancy have been bred up in the political principles of the faction are, by the prejudice of education, convinced, that those are the principles which best correspond with the true interest of their country. The heads of those three parties are continually upon the watch, endeavouring to find out and to flatter those private passions or affections in their sovereign, which will contribute most towards recommending them and their party to his favour; and from hence we may account for the different conduct of Spain under the late and present reign.

Ferdinand the 6th had been early married to a princess of Portugal, and having been bred from his infancy in Spain, he had no passion or affection which either the French or Italian party could lay hold

* See the Answer, p. 12.

of, therefore upon his accession, the old Spanish party began to prevail, but still many of the other two parties continued, and were in place when the present war began between France and us, which was the occasion of the injustice done to our Antigallican privateer. However, as the Spanish party had the chief favour, the most earnest and continual solicitations of the French court, could never prevail with him to join with them in the war against us. That party were willing enough to take so far the advantage of the war as to endeavour to get us to settle the Logwood affair to their own liking; but they were so far from pushing that affair to any extremity, that upon a remonstrance from us, they suspended the armament which they had provided in America, for driving our people from their settlements upon the logwood coast*; and if they ever mentioned, I am persuaded, they never did, during that reign, strenuously insist upon either of the other two claims mentioned in Mr. Bussy's impudent memorial.

But upon the accession of Charles the 3d, the present king of Spain, we could not really expect any favour from that court. Though the relation which a king has to his people, ought to be preferred to every other relation, yet kings are but men: They have the same natural passions and affections that other men have; and their passions and affections are generally more violent. Don Carlos king of the two Sicilies, now Charles the 3d king of Spain, could not but resent our having so strenuously and zealously supported the king of Prussia, who had treated his father-in-law in such a manner, as is strongly suspected to have brought his mother-in-law with sorrow to the grave. Though he was then in no condition to shew his resentment, yet it certainly rankled at his heart; and with this resentment strong upon him, he came to the crown of Spain. The French party in that kingdom soon discovered this passion, and, by means thereof, they presently worked themselves into his favour. The consequence of this was, of course, some new engagements with the court of Versailles. This the Spanish party opposed as long as they could; and we find them making use of his strong inclination to put his American affairs upon a new footing, in order to prevent his falling entirely into the views of France; by representing to him the im-

practicability of altering the old defective system of government in America, should he take a part in the war against Great-Britain †. But at last, even the Spanish party were obliged to give way to the torrent of their king's resentment against us; and though Mr. Wall owes all his high preferments to one of the heads of the Spanish party, yet we now find him as arrant a Frenchified Spaniard, as any man at the court of Madrid.

We cannot, therefore, wonder at the earl of Bristol's complaining of the jealousy of Spain at the British conquests ‡. This jealousy, I must suppose never began to prevail before the accession of the present king of Spain; for if it had begun in the late king of Spain's time, the earl of Bristol would not, on the 2d of November, 1761, have said, I have long observed: He would certainly have said, I have ever since my arrival observed, as he was not appointed ambassador to Spain until the month of June, 1758 ||, and king Ferdinand died the 10th of August, 1759. And, indeed, before that day, they could not, in Spain, have heard of any such British conquests, as could excite a jealousy in any party in that kingdom. But after the accession of the present king, when the French party began to have an influence at court, I make not the least doubt of their endeavouring to propagate a jealousy of the British conquests, and to prescribe limits to our success; for none but them could pretend to take umbrage at our carrying hostilities towards any French object in America §; and I am sorry to find, that we ever shewed so much deference to a party, from whom we can never expect common justice; but if, in concerting the plans of our military operations against France, we ever did shew any such deference, we have now no occasion for any such complaisance; and if we ever did, it is a manifest proof that our late minister was far from endeavouring to perpetuate and increase the war; for if this was really the case, the war might probably have been made shorter by increasing it, which, I hope, will now be the consequence. I hope we shall now soon have an opportunity not only to drive the French out of every possession they have in America, but also to convince the present king of Spain, that he never ought to sacrifice the interest of his country, and the happiness of his people, to the satisfaction of any little passion or affection of his own; for the moment

* See Spanish papers, p. 59. † See ditto p. 71. ‡ See ditto p. 117. || See London Mag. for 1758, p. 315. § See Spanish papers, p. 125.

moment he is convinced of this, he will abandon his attachment to the court of Versailles, and drive every Frenchified Spaniard out of his council, if not out of his kingdom, which must be the wish of every true Briton, and consequently is that of,

April 12, 1762. Sir,
your humble servant.

Petersbourg, $\frac{1}{2}$ February, 1762.

The following Declaration was delivered a few Days since, by the Emperor's Order, to the Imperial, French, and Swedish Ministers residing here.

DECLARATION.

HIS imperial majesty, who, upon his happy accession to the throne of his ancestors, looks upon it to be his principal duty, to extend and augment the welfare of his subjects, sees with extreme regret, that the flames of the present war, which has already continued for six years, and has been for a long time burthensome to all the powers engaged in it, far from tending now to a conclusion, are, on the contrary, gathering fresh strength, to the great misfortune of the several nations; and that mankind has so much the more to suffer from this scourge, as the fortune of arms, which has been hitherto subject to so many vicissitudes, is equally exposed to them for the future.

Wherefore his imperial majesty, compassionating, through his humane disposition, the effusion of innocent blood, and being desirous, on his part, of putting a stop to so great an evil, has judged it necessary to declare to the courts in alliance with Russia, that, preferring to every other consideration, the first law, which God prescribes to sovereigns, which is the preservation of the people intrusted to them, he wishes to procure peace to his empire, to which it is so necessary, and of so great value; and, at the same time, to contribute, as much as may be in his power, to the re-establishment of it throughout all Europe.

It is in order to this, that his imperial majesty is ready to make a sacrifice of the conquests made by the arms of Russia, in this war, in hopes that the allied courts will, on their part, equally prefer the restoration of peace and tranquillity, to the advantages, which they might expect from the war, and which they cannot obtain but by a continuance of the effusion of human blood. And to this end, his imperial majesty, with the best intention,

advises them, to employ, on their side, all their power towards the accomplishment of so great and so salutary a work.
St. Petersburg, $\frac{1}{2}$, Feb. 1762.

Translation of the Answer given by the French Court to the Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, which was delivered the 23d of February, to the Ministers of France, Austria, Sweden, and Saxony, at Petersburgh.

THE king maintaining, with regret, these six years past, a twofold war for his own defence and that of his allies, has sufficiently manifested, on every occasion, how much he abhors the effusion of human blood, and his constant desire to put an end to so cruel a scourge. His personal disinterestedness, the steps which he thought could be taken consistent with his dignity, and the sacrifices which he did offer, in order to procure to Europe the desirable blessing of peace, are sure pledges of the humane sentiments with which his heart abounds. But, at the same time, his paternal tenderness, which makes the happiness and preservation of his subjects a duty to him, cannot make him forget the first law that God prescribes to sovereigns, even that which constitutes the publick safety, and fixes the condition of nations and empires, fidelity in executing treaties, and punctuality in performing engagements to their full extent, preferably to every other consideration.

'Tis with this view, that, after having given so great examples of constancy and generosity, his majesty declares that he is ready to listen favourably to propositions for a solid and honourable peace, but will always act in the most perfect concert with his allies; that he will receive no counsels but such as shall be dictated to him by honour and probity; that he should think himself guilty of a defection, in lending a hand to secret negotiations; that he will not tarnish his glory, and that of his kingdom, by abandoning his allies; and that he rests assured each of them will, on their part, faithfully adhere to the same principle.

Berlin, March 20.

THIS day was published, in our Gazette, the following convention, relative to a suspension of arms between our king and emperor of Russia.

Art. I. There shall be a cessation of all hostilities from henceforth between the Russian

Russian and Prussian troops every where, both on one side and on the other.

Art. II. The suspension of arms between the troops commanded by prince Wilkowsky and the Prussian forces shall commence from the signing of these presents, and with respect to the different corps in Poland and Silesia, it shall take place from the day of the arrival of the couriers, which, after signing this convention, shall be dispatched with an account thereof, according to orders already given for that purpose by his Prussian majesty.

Art. III. During this armistice, the Oder shall be the limits between the two armies in Pomerania, and the New March, which neither of them shall pass. Notwithstanding this regulation, the garrisons of Stettin, Custrin, and Dam, may send their patrols to the villages named Christianburgh, Barenbruck, Buckholtz, Klebitz, and Zorndoff, situated on the other side of the Oder, and even to Wartha, but no farther, on any pretext whatever. Nor shall the Russians extend their posts beyond their villages.

Art. IV. None of his Prussian majesty's troops shall enter upon the territories of Poland, on any account, during this armistice.

Art. V. The Russian troops shall not touch the frontiers of Silesia while this treaty lasts.

Art. VI. The king of Prussia shall grant to the troops commanded by count Czernichew, at the requisition of that general, a free passage through Silesia, and supply the army, during their march, with provisions, forage, and necessary carriages to the frontiers of Poland.

Art. VII. This corps shall observe, in its passage, most exact discipline, and treat the inhabitants as friends.

Art. VIII. During this suspension of arms, there shall be a mutual friendly correspondence and freedom of commerce, by sea and by land, between the two armies, and wherever passports are needed, they shall be immediately granted, by the respective generals, as occasions require.

Art. IX. This treaty shall continue till the two courts make a further determination, and the party inclining to break it, shall give fifteen days notice to the other before hostilities shall be renewed between them.

April, 1762.

Dated March 16, 1762.

Signed,
Augustus William,
Duke of Brunswick.

Signed,
Michael, Prince
Wilkowsky.

The two generals, upon their arrival at Stargard, signed this treaty, and are now settling the articles relative to the exchange of prisoners already made.

History of Jeffery Hudson the Dwarf, from Mr. Walpole's anecdotes of painting in England. (See p. 119.)

AT St. James's * (says he in the life Daniel Mytens) is Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf, holding a dog by a string, in a landscape, coloured warmly and freely, like Snyder or Rubens. Mytens drew the same figure in a very large picture of Charles I. and his queen, which was in the possession of the late earl of Dunmore, but the single figure is much better painted. The history of this diminutive personage was so remarkable, that the reader will perhaps not dislike the digression.

† He was born at Oakham in Rutlandshire in 1619, and about the age of seven or eight, being then but eighteen inches high, was retained in the service of the duke of Buckingham, who resided at Burleigh on the hill. Soon after the marriage of Charles I. the king and queen being entertained at Burleigh, little Jeffery was served up to table in a cold pye, and presented by the duchess to the queen, who kept him as her dwarf. From seven years of age till thirty he never grew taller; but after thirty he shot up to three Feet nine inches, and their fixed. Jeffery became a considerable part of the entertainment of the court. Sir William Davenant wrote a poem called Jeffreidos, on a battle between him and a † Turkey-Cock, and in 1638 was published a very small book called The New-Years Gift, presented at court from the lady Parvula to the lord Mishimus (commonly called little Jeffery) her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus, with a little print of Jeffery prefixed. Before this period Jeffery was employed on a negotiation of great importance: He was sent to France to fetch a midwife for the queen, and on his return with this gentlewoman, and her majesty's dancing-master, and many rich presents to the queen from her mother Mary de Medicis, he was taken by the

C c

Dun-

* The Picture of the Queen of Scots at St. James's is a Copy by Mytens.

† See

and Wright's Rutlandshire. † The Scene is laid at Dunkirk, and the Mid-

rescues him from the Fury of his Antagonist.

Dunkirkers *. Jeffery, thus made of consequence, grew to think himself really so. He had borne with little temper the teasing of the courtiers and domestics, and had many squabbles with the king's gigantic porter†; at last being provoked by Mr. Crofts, a young gentleman of family, a challenge ensued, and Mr. Crofts coming to the rendezvous armed only with a squirt, the little creature was so enraged, that a real duel ensued, and the appointment being on horse-back with pistols, to put them more on a level, Jeffery with the first fire shot his antagonist dead. This happened in France, whither he had attended his mistress in the troubles. He was again taken prisoner, by a Turkish rover, and sold into Barbary. He probably did not long remain in slavery; for at the beginning of the civil war he was made a captain in the royal army, and in 1644 attended the queen to France, where he remained till the restoration. At last, upon suspicion of his being privy to the popish plot, he was taken up in 1682, and confined in the gate-house, Westminster, where he ended his life, in the sixty-third year of his age.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

April 10, 1762.

WHEN writers, on any argument, have ideas fixed to their words, and are consistent with themselves, it is a pleasure to have it discussed, and seen on each side: But when words and things are confounded, and advocates are inconsistent, we are carried into a wilderness where new turnings are presenting themselves to the eye, till the disputants, and the dispute too, are lost in the labyrinth, and the Name very oft' only left, when the Thing originally intended thereby is gone.

I am, at present, led to these thoughts by the late tracts and speeches on the Militia, and the law and practice in consequence.

Some gentlemen have, for years past, been pleading for a standing army, not at the arbitrary will of the sovereign, but such a number of men as the legislature thought requisite to be raised by a volun-

tary offer of their service, and kept up, from year to year, under fixed pay—to be trained, disciplined, and governed by laws termed military; and all this as necessary to answer the purposes of an army and for the defence of the state.

Other gentlemen have thought such a number of mercenaries, so kept up and so disciplined and governed, to be of dangerous consequence to the state; and therefore they have, in contra-distinction to the above, pleaded for what they have called a constitutional Militia, or such a number of men as the legislature thought requisite, to be chosen out of the whole body of the people by lot and rotation, not under military laws, nor to be marched out of their respective districts, except in cases of actual rebellion, or invasion, but to be trained at home, and kept there ready, against all exigencies, without pay to the gentlemen officers and without pay to the common men, further than an acknowledgment for their loss of time in training: And by this means, they have said, a warlike spirit would be diffused through the whole body. Farmers, tradesmen, and their servants, would be entrusted with the defence of themselves and one another, under the lead of gentlemen of property in their own neighbourhood, with a great saving to the publick, and without danger to their liberties.

After many and long disputes, the Militia is ordered to be raised.—Will you ask now, what is This Militia?—I will answer—A body of men raised at a vast expence, to the terror or loss of those who are put into the wheel, and on whom the lot falls, and who are thereby obliged to serve in their own persons, or to pay for substitutes.—Those are marched out of their respective districts when no invasion or rebellion, and being, for that reason, almost wholly composed of substitutes, one chief point, the being at home and men of property, is lost, and being thenceforward put under military law and military pay, there is, in truth, nothing left but the Name, instead of the Thing, with this melancholy circumstance fixed to it, that of enrolling soldiers by law without their consent.

Your humble servant

The

* It was in 1630. Besides the Present he was bringing for the Queen, he lost to the Value of 2500l. that he had received in France on his own Account from the Queen-Mother and Ladies of that Court. † A Basrelief of this Dwarf and Giant is to be seen fixed in the Front of a House near the End of Bagno-Court on the East Side of Newgate-Street. Probably it was a Sign. Oliver Cromwell too had a Porter of an enormous Height whose Standard is recorded by a large O on the Back of the Terrace at Windsor, almost under the Window of the Gallery. This Man went mad and prophesied. In Whitechapel was a Sign of him, taken from a Print of St. Peter.

The ROVER RECLAIM'D.
The Words by Mr. OAKMAN.

When artless first a-mong the fair, I
saw Clarinda's shape and air, I saw Clarinda's
shape and air; En-
raptur'd with her form divine, I pray'd the gods to
make her mine. I pray'd the gods to make her mine.

2.
But when Cleora, blooming maid,
Appear'd, and I her charms survey'd,
Clarinda vanish'd from my breast,
And she, alone, my mind possess'd.

3.
Soon Betsey, with her rolling eyes,
From fair Cleora, snatch'd the prize,
Which Sally, from gay Betsey tore,
Then Kitty, and a hundred more.

4.
Thus long a roving youth inclin'd,
Beauty, nor wit, cou'd fix my mind,
When charming Polly caught my sight,
And fill'd my soul with new delight.

5.
Here fixt, my rambling I give o'er,
Of all but her, I think no more;
In whom, alone, each charm I find,
Wit, beauty, and a gentle mind.



POETICAL ESSAYS.

On a certain LADY.

They only make the satire who apply it.

AT home, when marry'd Lydia sits,
And only spouse's friends admits,
How negligent her airs!

Quite a-la-mode in dishabille,
See! snuff her nose and fingers fill,
Her hair about her ears.

Her handkerchief and morning-gown,
About her shoulders loosely thrown,
With scarce a single pin in;
No stays, no hoop, are seen upon her,
(Those double guards of female honour)
And then, ye gods! her linen.
But when a ball, or masquerade,
Calls her from this domestick shade,
In publick light to shine;

She

She's dress'd compleat from head to foot,
(If jewels, silk, and lace, can do't)
No dutchess half so fine.

So flies, when wint'ry seasons reign,
Obscure in filth and dirt remain,
Nor dare to tempt the skies;
Till warm'd by Phœbus' genial rays,
They bask and wanton in the blaze,
And shew a thousand dyes.

BEAUTY AND FASHION, A REPARTÉE.

Mille babet ornatus, mille decenter babet. TIB.

SAYS *Beauty* to *Fashion*, as they set at the toilette,

"If I give a charm, you surely will spoil it;
When you take it in hand, there's such mur-
th'ring and mangling, [fangling,
'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and
That I scarce know my own, when I meet it
again, [and men.

Such changelings you make, both of women
To confirm what I say, look at Phryne, or
Phillis,

I'm sure that I gave 'em good roses and lillies;
Now what have you done?—Let the world be
the judge: [and rouge,

Why you daub 'em all over with cold cream
That, like *Thïsbe* in *Ovid*, one cannot come
at 'em, [tum.

Unless thro' a mud-wall of paint and poma-
And as to your dress, one would think you
quite mad,

From the head to the heel 'tis all masquerade;
With your flounces and furbelows, sacks,
trollopees, [your knees,

Now sweeping the ground, and now up to
Your pinking, and crimping, and chevaux
de frize,

And all the fantastical cuts of the mode,
You look like a bedlamite, ragged and proud!

Then of late, you're so fickle that few peo-
ple mind you;

For my part, I never can tell where to find you;
Now dress'd in a cap, now naked in none,
Now loose in a mob, now close in a Joan;
Without handkerchief now, and now buried
in ruff,

Now plain as a Quaker, now all of a puff;
Now a shape in neat stays, now a flattern in
jumps, [pumps;

Now high in French heels, now low in your
Now monstrous in hoop, now trapish, and
walking [a maulkin;

With your petticoats clung to your heels, like
Like the cock on the tower, that shews you
the weather, [ther."

You are hardly the same for two days toge-
Thus *Beauty* begun, and *Miss Fashion* re-
ply'd, [try'd,

"Who does most for the sex?—Let it fairly be
And they that look round 'em will presently
see,

They're much less beholden to you than to me:

I grant it, indeed, mighty favours you boast,
But how scanty your favours, how scarce is a
toast? [then,

A shape, a complexion, you confer now and
But to one that you give, you refuse it to ten;
In one you succeed, in another you fail, [pale;
Here your rose is too red, there your lilly's too
Or some feature or other is always amiss:

And pray, let me know when you finish'd a
piece, [over,

But what I was oblig'd to correct, or touch
Or you never would have either husband or
lover?

For I hope, my fair lady, you do not forget,
Though you find the thread, that 'tis I make
the net;

And say what you please, it must be allow'd,
That a woman is nothing unless a-la-mode;
Neglected she lives, and no beauty avails,
For what is a ship without rigging or sails:
Like the diamonds when rough, are the charms
you bestow,

But mine is the setting and polishing too.

Your nymphs, with their shapes, their com-
plexions, and features, [creatures?

What are they without me, but poor awkward
The route, the assembly, the playhouse will tell,
'Tis I form the beau, and I finish the belle;

'Tis by me that these beauties must all be sup-
ply'd; [deny'd;

Which time has withdrawn, or which you have
Impartial to all, did not I lend my aid,
Both *Venus* and *Cupid* might throw up their
trade,

And even your ladyship die an old maid."

VERSES, occasioned by the death of the late
EDWARD WELD, Esq; of Lulworth Castle,
in Dorsetshire.

FAR from that peaceful grove above whose
trees [taste,

Great Howard's dome appears in martial
Where the strain'd eye, in endless prospect, sees
The watry wonders of old Ocean's waste;

Maia's light son to distant regions made,
On nimble wing, to seek a fav'rite swain;
There found him in a lonely cloyster's shade,
And thus began his elegiac strain.

Now is the silent, sadly, pleasing hour,
When the presaging birds and crickets
sing, [pow'r,
Too much like me, and like night's dreary
Unto thy soul the tidings that I bring.

Lorenzo's gone; ah, never to return!
I heard the knell when on that solemn
night; [urn,

With many a tear the mourners plac'd his
Where Death and Darknes hid him from
their sight.

With grief o'erwhelm'd for her beloved
swain,

Benevolence, in fable weeds, appear'd:
Good-nature, drooping, followed in the train,
And melting Charity almost despair'd.

With

With Naiads tears the banks of Frome o'er-flow ;

Woods waft the sound, Lorenzo is no more !
Unto the neighb'ring surge, and swoln with woe

The frantic billows foam along the shore.
How flow'd his charity on human kind,
Still Poverty, with grateful heart, shall tell

How shone his aspect mirrour of his mind,
"How lov'd he liv'd, and how lamented fell !"

Where Want distressful stalk'd with meagre gait,

Where Age decrepit totter'd o'er the grave ;
Pleas'd human Misery to alleviate,
Unask'd he rear'd, and undiscover'd gave.

May th' hallow'd ground mark'd by the letter'd stone,

Fresh as his virtues, be for ever green,
Virtues which thou transplanting one by one,
The fire may always in the son be seen.

Be this thy care, and cease thy tender grief,
Cease every voice its elegiac cry ;
The blest ne'er want, nor e'er can give relief,

The mournful aspect, or the streaming eye.

But haste, sweet Edward, haste, on nimble wing,

Where, o'er the waves, Britannia's beauties
Yon Eden of the world, which poets sing,
The fairest spot in all that Eden's thine.

Thither repair, and in that pleasant seat,
Science and Nature's winding cave explore ;
Now thy wide woodlands with the Dryads beat,

Now court the Muses in a serious hour.

There blest with liberty, and George's reign,
A patriot spirit to thy country vow ;

There smile at Gallic arts and pride of Spain,
And own, what once was Rome is Britain now.

Dor—ter, March 10, 1762.

*Extract from Mr. W. Whitehead's CHARGE
TO THE POETS.*

TIME was when poets play'd the thorough game, [for fame.
Swore, drank, and bluster'd, and blasphem'd,
The first in brothels with their punk and muse ;
Your toast, ye bards ? 'Parnassus and the stews !'
Thank heaven, the times are chang'd ; no
Poet now

Need roar for Bacchus, or to Venus bow.
'Tis our own fault if Fielding's lash we feel,
Or, like French wits, begin with the Bastille.

Ev'n, in those days, some few escap'd the fate,
By better judgment, or a longer date, [tide.
And rode, like buoys, triumphant o'er the
Poor Otway in an ale-house dos'd, and dy'd !
While happier Southern, tho' with spots of yore,
Like Plato's hovering spirits, cruised o'er,
Liv'd every mortal vapour to remove,
And, to our admiration, join'd our love.

Light lie his funeral turf !—For you, who join

His decent manners to his art divine,
Would ye (whilst, round you, tofs the Proud
and Vain

Convuls'd with feeling, or with giving pain)
Indulge the Muse in innocence and ease,
And tread the flowery path of life in peace ?
Avoid all authors.—"What ! th' illustrious Few,
Who shunning Fame have taught her to pursue

Fair Virtue's heralds ?"—Yes, I say again,
Avoid all authors, 'till you've read the men,
Full many a peevish, envious, slanderer elf,
Is, in his works, Benevolence itself.

For all mankind, unknown, his bosom heaves,
He only injures those with whom he lives.
Read then the Man : Does truth his actions
guide,

Exempt from petulance, exempt from pride ?
To social duties does his heart attend,
As son, as father, husband, brother, friend ?
Do those who know him love him ? if they do,
You've my permission, you may love him too.

But chief avoid the boist'rous roaring sparks,
The sons of fire !—you'll know them by their
marks.

Fond to be heard they always court a croud,
And, tho' 'tis borrow'd nonsense, talk it loud.
One epithet supplies their constant chime,
Damn'd bad, damn'd good, damn'd low, and
damn'd sublime !

But most in quick short repartee they shine
Of local humour ; or from plays purloin
Each quaint stale scrap which every subject hits,
'Till fools almost imagine, they are wits.
Hear them on Shakespear ! there they foam,
they rage !

Yet taste not half the beauties of HIS page,
Nor see that Art, as well as Nature, strove
To place HIM foremost in th' Aonian grove.
For there, there only, where the sisters meet,
His Genius triumphs, and the work's compleat.

Or would ye sift more near these sons of fire,
'Tis Garrick, and not Shakespear, they admire,
Without his breath, inspiring every thought,
They ne'er perhaps had known what Shakespear wrote.

Without his eager, his becoming zeal, [to feel,
To teach them, tho' they scarce know why,
A crude unmeaning mass had Johnson been,
And a dead letter Shakespear's noblest scene.

I'm no enthusiast, yet with joy can trace
Some gleams of sun-shine for the tuneful race.
If *Monarchs* listen when the Muses woo,
Attention wakes, and nations listen too. [fore,
The Bard grows rapturous, who was dumb be-
And every fresh-plum'd eagle learns to soar !

Friend of the finer arts, when Egypt saw
Her second Ptolemy give science law,
Each genius waken'd from his dead repose,
The column swell'd, the pile majestic rose,
Exact proportion borrow'd strength from ease,
And use was taught by elegance to please.

Along

Along the breathing walls, as fancy flow'd,
 The sculpture soften'd, and the picture glow'd,
 Heroes reviv'd in animated stone,
 The groves grew vocal, and the * Pleiads shone!
 Old Nilus rais'd his head, and, wond'ring, cry'd,
 "Long live the king! my patron and my pride!
 Secure of endless praise, behold, I bear
 My grateful suffrage to my sovereign's ear.
 Tho' war shall rage, tho' time shall level all,
 Yon colours sicken, and yon columns fall,
 Tho' arts dear treasures feed the wasting flame,
 And the proud volume sinks, an empty name.
 Tho' plenty may desert this copious vale,
 My streams be scatter'd, or my fountains fail,
 Yet Ptolemy has liv'd: The world has known
 A king of arts, a patron on a throne.
 Ev'n utmost Britain shall his name adore
 And Nile be sung, when Nile shall flow no
 more." [great :

One rule remains. Nor shun nor court the
 Your truest center is that middle state
 From whence with ease th' observing eye may go
 To all which soars above, or sinks below.
 'Tis yours all manners to have try'd, or known,
 T'adopt all virtues, yet retain your own:

To stem the tide, where thoughtless crowds
 are hurl'd,

The firm spectators of a bustling world!

Thus arm'd, proceed: The breezes court
 your wing:

Go range all Helicon, taste every spring;
 From varying nature cull th' innoxious spoil,
 And, whilst amusement soothes the generous
 toil,

Let puzzled critics with suspicious spite
 Descant on what you can, or cannot write,
 True to yourselves, not anxious for renown,
 Nor court the world's applause, nor dread it's
 frown.

Guard your own breasts, and be the bulwark
 there,

To know no envy, and no malice fear.

At least you'll find, thus stoick-like prepar'd,
 That verse and virtue are their own reward.

* The seven poets patronised by Ptolemy
 Philadelphus, are usually called by the name of
 that constellation.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, April 2.

YESTERDAY morning Capt. Ricaut,
 aid-de-camp to major-general Monckton,
 arrived here, with the following letter to the
 earl of Egremont, one of his majesty's prin-
 cipal secretaries of state, dated St. Peter's,
 island of Martinico, February 27, 1762.

My Lord,

I Had the honour of writing to your lordship
 the 9th instant from Fort-Royal, which
 went by my aid-de-camp major Gates, who
 sailed from thence in his majesty's ship Night-
 ingale, on the 10th instant; a duplicate of
 that letter I now enclose. *

Just when I was about to embark for the
 reduction of St. Peter's, two deputies arrived
 at Fort-Royal, on the 12th instant, offering
 terms of capitulation for the whole island, on
 the part of M. le Vassor Delatouche, the
 governor-general. On the 13th, they received
 the admiral's, and my answers to their pro-
 posals, which they carried to St Peter's; and
 on the 14th returned with the capitulation
 signed. In consequence of which, I left Fort-
 royal the 15th, with the grenadiers of the
 army, and the 2d brigade; and on the follow-
 ing day took possession of this large and opu-
 lent town, with all the posts in the neighbour-
 hood. The enemy marched out about 320
 grenadiers, who are embarked, and will sail
 immediately for France. M. le Vassor Dela-
 touche, the governor-general, M. Rouille,

lieutenant-governor, and the staff, will shortly
 follow.

Inclosed I send your lordship a copy of the
 capitulation for the island, which we humbly
 hope will meet with his majesty's gracious
 approbation. Commodore Swanton is now
 off the Granades with a Squadron of men of
 war; and I purpose sending immediately brig-
 gen. Walsh with the 5th brigade, and the
 corps of light-infantry under lieutenant colonel
 Scott, in order to reduce that and the other
 islands. I have undoubted intelligence, that
 the number of white men in the Granades
 does not exceed 500; and in the other islands
 not quite so many. †

I should have proceeded upon this service
 myself, had I not thought it of more conse-
 quence, for his majesty's service, my remaining
 here at this critical time, when, by what we
 can learn, a rupture with Spain may be daily
 expected: And here I am also at hand to settle
 many material affairs relative to the security of
 this conquest.

Indeed, I have good reason to believe, that
 brigadier Walsh will meet with very little
 obstruction in his operations. However, should
 he not immediately succeed, I shall move that
 way with a larger force, and make no doubt
 to compel them to a speedy surrender.

It was not my intention to have sent home
 an express until I could have inform'd your
 lordship of the reduction of the other islands
 mentioned in his majesty's instructions. But
 as this island is now completely reduced to
 his

* See before, p. 116. † For an account of these Islands, see St. Lucia, Tobago, West-Indies,
 in our GENERAL INDEX: Also, an accurate MAP or CHART of all the Carribbee Islands, in
 our Volume for 1759, p. 120.

his majesty's obedience, I was apprehensive that a delay in signifying this interesting event, might be attended with some bad consequence at this critical juncture; I therefore send this by my aid de camp, captain Ricaut, who can inform your lordship of any particulars you may desire to know; and I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's countenance, as a very deserving and good officer.

As it was necessary for his majesty's service, immediately to fill some civil employments here, I have accordingly appointed proper persons to act until his majesty's pleasure be known.

Your lordship has herewith a return of the artillery and warlike stores, found in the town, the reduit, and the other different posts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON.

Articles of Capitulation.

Preliminary Article. A suspension of arms shall be agreed upon for 15 days; at the expiration of which the following capitulation shall take place, if no succour arrives.—*Answ.*

Twenty-four hours will be allowed the general to accede to the terms offered, from the time Messrs. de Bournan and Delatouche shall be set on shore at St. Peter's; and, if accepted of, the troops of his Britannic majesty shall be immediately put in possession of such forts and posts as his Britannic majesty's general shall think fit to take.

Art. I. All the forts and posts of the island shall be evacuated by the troops of his most Christian majesty, whether regular or militia, or independant companies of freebooters, or livery servants; they shall march out with four field pieces, their arms, two rounds per man, their ensigns or colours flying, drums beating, and all the honours of war; after which the said forts and posts shall be occupied by the troops of his Britannic majesty.—*Answ.* The troops and inhabitants shall march out of all their garrisons and posts with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, and the troops to have four pieces of cannon, with two rounds each, and two rounds per man, upon condition that the inhabitants afterwards lay down their arms; and that all the forts, garrisons, posts and batteries of cannon, or mortars, with all arms ammunition and implements of war, shall be delivered up to proper persons appointed by us to receive them.

Art. II. Transport vessels shall be provided at the expence of his Britannic majesty, sufficiently victualled, to carry to the Granades the above mentioned regular troops, and their officers, and commanders, with the four pieces of cannon, arms, baggage, and, in general, all the effects of the said officers and troops.—*Answ.* Granted, to France only.

Art. III. M. Rouille, governor of Martinico, the king's Lieutenants of the said island, the officers of the staff, engineers and sub-engineers, shall return to France in the vessels, and at the charge of his Britannic majesty.—*Answ.* Granted.

Art. IV. There shall in like manner be provided, at the charges of his Britannic majesty, a vessel, and the necessary victualling, to carry to the Granades M. le Vassor Delatouche, commandant-general for his most Christian majesty of the French Leeward islands in America, his lady, and all persons with him, engaged in the king's service, or belonging to his household, and all their effects.—*Answ.* Granted, to France, the Granades being blocked up.

Art. V. M. de Rochemore, inspector of the fortifications, and artillery in this island, shall, in like manner, be conveyed to the Granades, in the same ship with the persons in his retinue engaged in the service of the king, their domestics, and their effects.—*Answ.* Granted, to France.

Art. VI. There shall be made by two commissaries, who shall be named for that purpose, one of each nation, an exact inventory of all the effects, which shall be found to belong to his most Christian majesty in the arsenals, in the magazines, upon the batteries, and in general of all arms, utensils and ammunitions of war, to be delivered up to the commanding officer of his Britannic majesty.—*Answ.* Granted.

Art. VII. Merchandizes not being arms nor munitions of war, which may be found lodged in the said magazines, or upon the said batteries, shall not be made a part of the said inventory, unless it be in order to their being restored to their true owners.—*Answ.* All military stores, and others, employed as such, become his Britannic majesty's.

Art. VIII. All the prisoners made during the siege, or at sea, before the siege, of whatever nation and quality, shall be restored on either side; and those made in the citadel, if they be troops, shall follow the fortune of the other troops; and, if inhabitants, they shall follow the fortune of the other inhabitants.—*Answ.* The troops, according to the cartel; the inhabitants will be released upon the signing of this capitulation.

Art. IX. The free Negroes and Mulattoes made prisoners of war, shall be treated as such, and restored like the other prisoners, in order to their continuing to enjoy their liberty.—*Answ.* All Negroes taken in arms are deemed slaves. The rest granted.

Art. X. The Sieur Nadau Dutreil, de la Potterie, and Cornette, prisoners of state, shall be likewise conducted at the expence, and in the ships, of his Britannic majesty, to

* We have, to illucidate the accounts of the important conquest of MARTINICO, subjoined a PLAN of the Town and Citadel of FORT ROYAL, the last landing place of our army, and country through which it marched to the attack.

A PLAN
TOWN and
FORT
MARTIN
*the last Land
and Count
its Marched*



A PLAN OF THE
TOWN and CITADEL
OF
FORT ROYAL
IN
MARTINICO,

*the last Landing Place of our Army
and Country, through which
it Marched to the Attack.*





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to the island of the Granades, to be delivered into the hands of M. le Vassor Delatouche.

—*Ans.* Messieurs de la Potterie, and Cornette, shall be delivered up when taken, but M. Nadau having had our promise (immediately upon his being made prisoner) to procure him a passage to France, and to allow him a reasonable time to settle his affairs, he has three months from the date hereof for that purpose.

Art. XI. The island of Martinico shall remain in the hands of his Britannic majesty till such time as its condition shall have been determined by a treaty made between the two powers, without the inhabitants being compelled, in any case, to take up arms, either against the king of France, or against his allies, or even against any other power.

—*Ans.* They become subjects of his Britannic majesty, and must take the oath of allegiance; but shall not be obliged to take up arms against his most Christian majesty, until a peace may determine the fate of the island.

Art. XII. All the inhabitants of Martinico, either present or absent, even those that are engaged in his most Christian majesty's service, as well as all religious houses, and communities, shall be maintained and preserved in the possession and propriety of their real and personal estates, of their Negroes, shipping, and generally of all their effects, whether the said real and personal estates, and effects, be actually in Martinico, or in any other island; and the slaves, which have been taken from them, during the siege, shall be restored to them.—*Ans.* The inhabitants as well as the religious orders, will enjoy their properties; and, as they become British subjects, they will enjoy the same privileges as in his majesty's other Leeward islands. In regard to the slaves, answered in the 9th article.

Art. XIII. The boats or other vessels of Martinico, which are actually out at sea, or in neutral ports, whether they are equipped for war or not, shall be permitted to return into the ports or roads of this island, upon the declaration to be made by the owners thereof, of their intending to send them immediate orders to return, and upon their giving personal security, that the said vessels shall make no attempt upon any English ship: In consideration of which declaration, passports shall be granted them, that they may return in all security.—*Ans.* Refused, as foreign to the capitulation; but any applications, which may afterwards be made on this head, shall be considered according to the rules of justice, and of war.

Art. XIV. The inhabitants of Martinico shall freely and publicly exercise their religion; the priests, friars, and nuns, shall be maintained in the public exercise of their functions, and in the enjoyment of their privileges, prerogatives, and exemptions.—*Ans.* Granted.

April, 1762.

Art. XV. The superior, as well as inferior Judges, shall likewise be maintained in their functions, privileges, and prerogatives; they shall continue to administer justice to the inhabitants of this island, according to the laws, ordinances, customs, and usages which have been followed hitherto: No foreigner shall be allowed to sit in the council as a judge. But if any place in the magistracy becomes vacant, the superior council of Martinico shall dispose of it provisionally only; and the person, chosen by them, shall perform the duties of it, till the one or the other of the two courts shall otherwise settle it, after that the condition of Martinico shall have been fixed, by a treaty between them.

—*Ans.* They become British subjects, but shall continue to be governed by their present laws, until his majesty's pleasure be known.

Art. XVI. M. le Baron d'Huart, commanding the troops, and militia of this island, as well as M. de Bouran, major-general, shall be conveyed to the Granades, in the same vessel, in which the royal grenadiers are to be embarked, together with their domestics and effects, as well as those of all the officers of the same corps. The said officers shall have leave to collect together the effects which are dispersed in divers parts of the island; and the necessary time for the recovery of them, shall be allowed them. Orders shall be given to the inhabitants, that are indebted to the officers of this corps, to pay them before their departure. The officers shall likewise be bound to discharge the debts they have contracted in the island.

—*Ans.* They shall be sent to France. The rest granted.

Art. XVII. All the land and sea officers, who find themselves in the island, either on actual duty, or with leave, shall have a year's time to settle all the affairs they may have there.—*Ans.* A proper time will be allowed to such as have estates upon the island, with the usual restrictions; and such as shall have M. Delatouche, the governor general, his leave.

Art. XVIII. The nobility shall continue to enjoy all the privileges, and exemptions, which have always been granted them.—*Ans.* Granted; so that it is not inconsistent with the British laws.

Art. XIX. The slaves that have been made free during the siege, or to whom their freedom has been promised, shall be reputed and declared free, and they shall peaceably enjoy their state of freedom.—*Ans.* Granted.

Art. XX. The duties of the poll-tax, those of importation and exportation, and in general all the duties established in this island, shall continue to be paid for the future, on the same footing as heretofore.—*Ans.* Answered in the 15th article.

Art. XXI. As it is suitable to the glory and interest of every prince whatsoever to make it publicly known, that he honours
D d with

with a special protection, all that bears the character of zeal, love, and loyalty for its king, it has been agreed, that the things furnished to the colony on occasion of the siege, either before or during the same, such as provisions, utensils, ammunition, arms, or money, shall continue to be considered as debts of the colony, just as they were, and ought to be, in its former state; consequently, that the amounts of these supplies shall not cease to be reputed as debts of the colony itself, and which it must satisfy, into whatsoever hands it may pass, through the fortune of arms; that considering the nature and quality of these debts, it is of his Britannic majesty's dignity to grant them all manner of protection; consequently, that they shall be paid out of the first funds that shall arise, as well from the poll-tax, as from the duties of importation and exportation on merchandizes that are liable to them. To which purpose, the state of these debts shall be settled, and verified by M. Delareviere, Intendant of the American Leeward islands.—*Ans.* Will be settled by the generals on both sides, being foreign to the capitulation.

Art. XXII. In virtue of the same principle, and considering the necessity of speedily bringing provisions into this colony, it has likewise been agreed on, that such merchants of the town of St. Pierre, as by orders from the intendant M. Delareviere, have entered into measures and engagements, to bring over hither provisions from the neutral islands, shall be permitted to fulfil their engagements, as well to save them from the damage they would suffer by it, as to procure to this island a more speedy supply: Consequently, two months shall be granted them, from the day of signing these presents, to compleat their undertakings. But to avoid all abuses in this respect, M. Delareviere shall give a note of the nature and quantity of provisions, which he had ordered to be procured from the neutrals: And as he had promised and granted an exemption of all duties on this importation, the said exemption shall take place in the same manner as it was promised, and as it is actually practised; being a profit in which the colony and the merchant have both their share.—*Ans.* All supplies whatever, that were engaged to be thrown into this island by any neutral power, for the support of his most Christian majesty's troops, and colony, will be deemed legal prize, if taken by his Britannic majesty's ships; and all engagements with neutral powers for such a supply, made before the reduction of the island, being void, no commerce for the future can be carried on but in British bottoms.

Art. XXIII. M. le Vassor Delatouche shall be allowed five of the inhabitants, whom he shall cause to be put on board such of the vessels as are to transport his most Christian majesty's troops. His reasons for this demand are, that it imports all the powers not to grant any protection to any one who breaks through the allegiance and fidelity a subject owes to his

king.—*Ans.* Cannot be allowed, as we have already granted them his Britannic majesty's protection.

Art. XXIV. M. Delareviere Intendant, and M. Guignard, commissary comptroller of the marine, in this island, shall be allowed time sufficient to settle all the parts of their respective administration, and to do whatever is absolutely necessary in that respect. A ship, with provisions shall afterwards be furnished, at the expence of his Britannic majesty, in order to convey to the Granades the said intendant, his wife, children, secretaries, and servants, with all their effects: The said commissary comptroller of the marine shall go on board the same ship, and shall be conveyed to the same island.—*Ans.* Granted; afterwards to be sent to France.

Art. XXV. The persons employed in the administration of the domaine of the marine, the classes and the finances of this island, who shall be willing to return to France, shall be transported thither, with their effects, in the vessels, and at the charge of his Britannic majesty.—*Ans.* Granted.

Art. XXVI. The publick records shall be again forthwith deposited in their proper places, and the governor for his Britannic majesty shall grant all protection in this respect.—*Ans.* They must be delivered to such persons as the general shall appoint to receive them.

Art. XXVII. With regard to any papers of accounts, they shall be again put into the hands of the proper Accomptants, that they may be enabled to proceed to the rendering of their accounts, and to vouch them by such pieces as are necessary for their discharge.—*Ans.* Granted.

Art. XXVIII. The inhabitants merchants, and other private persons, resident or not, shall have leave to go to St. Domingo or to Louisiana, with their Negroes and effects in cartel ships, at their own expence.—*Ans.* Granted.

Art. XXIX. If any of the Grenadier soldiers shall have a mind to remain in the island, or to make their escape, a protection and guard shall be granted to prevent their deserting, and what remains of the said grenadiers shall be embarked compleat.—*Ans.* Granted, except in particular cases.

Art. XXX. The merchant-ships belonging to French traders in Europe, which are, at this time, in the harbours and roads of this island, shall be preserved to their true proprietors, with the liberty of selling them, or of clearing them for France in ballast.—*At Martinico, February 13, 1762.*

LE VASSOR DELATOUCHE.

Ans. Refused to all privateers and ships trading to distant ports. Granted to such as trade to and from the different ports of this island.

Done at Fort Royal, in the island of Martinico,
this 13th Day of February, 1762.

G. B. RODNEY.

ROBT. MONCKTON.

A return of the guns, mortars, shot, shells, powder, and ordnance stores, taken at the several batteries and magazines on the heights and town of St. Peter's in Martinico, Feb. 18.

Iron ordnance, 173.—Brass mortars, 4.—Barrels of powder, 331½.—Round shot, 18478.—Shells empty, 433.—Ditto filled, 70.—Carcasses fixed, 102.—Musquet ball, Cwt. 152½.—Musquet cartridges, 110600.—Fuzes, 420.—Patteraroes, 5.—Sponges with staves, 203.—Ladles with staves, 106.—Handspikes, 413.—Paper reams fine, 42.—Ditto cartridge, 12.—Tarred rope, small, coils, 12.—Musquet flints, 15500.—Paper cartridges empty, 6765.—Paper cartridges filled, 1123.—Double headed shot, 415.—Spare standing carriages, 12.—Langrage shot in bags, 1670.—Musquets of different sorts—725.—Match, Cwt. 4½.—Linstocks, 44.—Powder horns, 103.—Priming irons, 101.—Tin powder measures, different sorts 42.—Hammers for vents, 3.—Double wood blocks, strapped, 17.—Suit, small barrels, 3.—Old sails 2.—Oil for painting carriages, jars, 8.—Spades and shovels, 50.—Sheet lead, cwt 5.—Lanthorns, 5.—Empty flannel cartridges, 850.—Sponge Tacks, 2000.—Wads of different sorts, 2700.—Iron crows, 8.—Spare ramrods for muskets, wood, 400.—Truck carriages for carrying mortars, 2.—Truck wheels, spare, 46.—Furnaces for heating shot, 2.—Triangle guns, 3.—Small iron bill for grape cwt, 3¾.—Mortar bed, spare, 9½ inch, 1.—Sledge hammers, 2.—Stink pots, 60.—Muquetoons, 45.—Pistols, 30.

GEORGE LEWIS, Captain-Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery.

Admiralty-Office, April 1, 1762.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated St. Pierre's-road, Martinico, February 28, 1762.

SINCE my dispatches of the 1th instant, by Capt. Darby, acquainting their Lordships with the surrender of Fort Royal, and the capitulation of the greatest part of the inhabitants, I have the additional pleasure to congratulate their Lordships on the conquest of the whole island of Martinico; M. Delatouche having thought proper to send his brother on board the Marlborough, with articles of capitulation just in time to save the town of St. Pierre from destruction; a copy of which capitulation I have the honour to inclose.

As this great island is now entirely subjected to his majesty's obedience, I can only repeat, in this public manner, my intire approbation of the conduct of all the officers and seamen of that part of his majesty's fleet, which I have the honour to command, all having exerted themselves in their proper stations, with an ardour and resolution becoming British seamen.

Immediately on the surrender of St. Pierre's, I dispatched Commodore Swanton, with a Squadron of his majesty's ships, to join those already before the island of Granade, and

* The provinces of Bleeking, Schonen, and Bahus, in West-Gothland.

block up that port as close as possible: The islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucie are likewise very closely blockaded; and I make not the least doubt, but that all the Caribbee islands will, in a very short time, be subjected to his majesty.

On the 4th instant Capt. Ourry, of his majesty's ship the Actæon, cruizing off Tobago, fell in with and took a large Spanish register ship, laden with cannon, powder, small-arms, and ordnance stores, bound to Lagaira.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated St. Pierre's road, Martinico, March, 1, 1762.

I Have this moment received an express from Capt. Hervey, that the island of St. Lucie is surrendered at discretion.

As the Old Disputes between Denmark and Holstein are now like to be revived, and may perhaps produce a new War; we shall give our Readers the following History of those Disputes, from Mr. SALMON's Modern History.

FREDERICK III. king of Denmark died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son Christian V, who finding the king of Sweden engaged in a war with the emperor, resolved to take this opportunity of recovering those provinces which Denmark had lost in the last reign*: but as the duke of Holstein was an ally to Sweden, he thought it proper to secure himself from being attacked by that prince, in the first place, to effect which he acted a very mean and treacherous part. There were, it seems, some differences between the king of Denmark and duke of Holstein, concerning the succession to the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and in relation to the revenues of the dukedoms of Sleswick and Holstein, of which the king of Denmark claimed the greatest share, in consideration that the greater part of the forces maintained for the defence of the country were paid by him. On the other hand, the duke insisted that the taxes ought to be equally divided; and that if the king introduced more troops than were necessary for the defence of the country, that ought not to prejudice his right to an equal share of the revenue, especially when the king kept up that force without the duke's consent, or that of the states of the dutchy, both which by ancient compact he ought to have had. These disputes seemed to be in a fair way of accommodation; the king professing all imaginable friendship for the duke, and offering to yield whatever he could reasonably insist upon. And being about to take a review of his troops in Holstein, in order to lull the duke into a deeper security, says my author, he wrote him very obliging letters, and desired he would not take any umbrage at his journey into Holstein, since he had no other end in it than usual;

D d 2

namely

Halland, in South-Gothland, and the Town of

namely to visit the places which belonged to him, and take a view of the condition of his troops, and, if possible, to put a final end to the differences which had so long subsisted between them. The duke had so little suspicion of any hostile design against him, that he went to meet his majesty upon the road, accompanied by his brother the bishop of Lubeck, and several others of the nobility; and afterwards made him a splendid entertainment at a seat of his upon the road, not far from his palace at Gottorp, where the king caressed him extremely, and desired to see him at Rensburg, a fortified town of the king's, near which he had appointed the rendezvous of his forces. The duke still relying on the fair professions made by his Danish majesty; and hoping to put an end to all disputes between them by a personal treaty, went, attended by his prime minister and many of his nobility, to Rensburg, to the entertainment he had been invited to on the 25th of June, 1675, where he was welcomed by the discharge of the cannon on the ramparts, and all other demonstrations of respect: but the next day the treacherous Dane caused the duke of Holstein's guards to be disarmed, and himself made prisoner; and sent out detachments of his troops to seize on all the places in Holstein and Sleswick which belonged to him. The duke exclaimed loudly against this usage: he alledged that he was a sovereign prince of the empire, independant of any other power, that he was brother-in-law to the king of Denmark, and an invited guest: that all the laws of justice, of blood, of friendship, and hospitality were violated, &c. but all in vain, the king had now thrown off the mask, and was determined to follow his blow. He upbraided the duke that he was always in the interest of Sweden, and never to be trusted; and gave him to understand, that unless he would renounce his right to the lands in dispute, he would put garrisons in all his towns, and take possession of his whole country; and that he should be detained prisoner till he signed an order to the commander of the fortress of Tonnighen to surrender it; which last article the duke at length consented to, being under some apprehensions there was a design against his life, and accordingly Tonnighen, with all the cannon and stores, was delivered up to the Danes.

The duke was afterwards permitted to reside at his own palace of Gottorp, but was still in reality a prisoner, guards being placed at all the avenues to prevent his retreat, and some hard proposals and articles were sent him every day to sign, one of which was the renunciation of his supreme and independent right over the duchy of Sleswick. His dutchess, who was the king of Denmark's sister, was all this while at Copenhagen, and supposed to consent to the injuries offered to her husband. But the duke wearied out by the indignities he suffered, and the conditions put

upon him, contrived his escape, and arrived safely at Hamburg, where he protested against the validity of all the acts he had been forced to sign. The king being extremely vexed to find the duke out of his power, immediately gave orders for demolishing the fortress of Tonnighen, and sequestered the duchy of Sleswick, causing both magistrates and people to swear allegiance to him, declaring them absolved from their allegiance to the duke. He also caused all the duke's revenues to be brought into his own treasury, continued garrisons in his towns, and even in his palace of Gottorp. And not knowing how soon he might be obliged, by the duke's allies, to deliver up what he had so unjustly seized, he exacted contributions from the poor subjects to the value of many millions, to the ruin of as flourishing a province as any in Germany, whereby he filled his own treasury, and disabled the duke's subjects from giving him any assistance. The duke remained still at Hamburg, from whence he sent his son to the German princes to implore their assistance. He applied also to the court of England, which was guarantee of the peace of the north, but to very little purpose, till the king of Sweden, Charles XI, undertook his cause, in the year 1689, and was about to have transported an army into Germany for the restoration of the duke. The German princes, and the English and Dutch, who were now entered into a confederacy against France, being apprehensive that this might disturb the peace of the empire, and divert their troops from the French war, held several conferences on this subject, at Altena, and at length obliged the king of Denmark to restore the duke of Holstein to his dominions, after he had been in possession of them thirteen years, but took no care that the Dane should make him any satisfaction for the devastation of his territories; one reason whereof might be, that the Dane promised to assist the confederates with a good body of his troops, in that war, and had it not been more upon account of their own interest, than any concern to see justice done the duke, he might have remained dispossessed of his territories thirteen years longer.

From the conclusion of the differences between the king of Denmark, and the duke of Holstein, at Altena, by the mediation of the confederates, in 1680, to the year 1696, things remained in tolerable peace; but the late duke of Holstein, Christian Albert, dying about that time, and the king of Denmark having sent a deputation to his son and successor duke Frederick, to renew the union between them, to let him have a sight of the late duke's will, that he might see if there was any thing in it in favour of the eldest prince, in relation to the ducal part of the duchy of Sleswick, the duke refused both the one and the other, alledging that the treaty of Altena, in 1689, had not been observed, or justice done to the ducal house, particularly

in restoring the seignior of Gottes Gabre in the island of Aroa.

The guarantees of the treaty of Altena seeing both sides inclined to a rupture, interposed their good offices, and engaged them to settle conferences for composing their differences, which were held at Penenbourg: But the Duke continuing to introduce Swedish forces into Holstein, and build and enlarge his fortifications during the time of the treaty, the king of Denmark marched an army into the country, and caused the new fortifications to be demolished, in the year 1697, which the duke at that time not finding himself in a condition to oppose, thought fit to acquiesce in till the death of the then king, which happened the fourth of September, 1699, when he was succeeded by his second son Frederick the fourth. This the duke looked upon as a favourable opportunity to build the fortifications which had been destroyed, especially having married the king of Sweden's sister, and assured of being supported by that crown. He began therefore to repair the fortifications of his demolished forts, as he insisted he had a right to do by the treaty of Altena; and introduced into the country a considerable number of Swedish troops, to prevent their being demolished again. The mediators and guarantees of the treaty of Altena employed their good offices to prevent a rupture, and proposed that both the Swedes and the Danes should withdraw their troops out of Holstein, and that the fortifications should not be proceeded in till the matter was settled by a treaty. But the Dane being determined on a war, both with Sweden and Holstein, and having entered into a confederacy both with Russia and Poland for that end, would not hearken to any pacifick measures but, on the contrary, ordered his general the duke of Wirtemberg, to demolish Husum Frederickstat, and other places belonging to the duke of Holstein, which he soon after effected; and not content with razing such new fortifications as had been erected, invested Tonninghen, in which general Bannier commanded, with a garrison of five thousand men. Whereupon the princes guarantees gave the king of Denmark to understand, that since he had rejected all their friendly proposals, they should no longer see the treaty of Altena broken, or suffer the duke of Holstein to be dispossessed of his country again, under the pretence of opposing the building of forts, which were already demolished. The duke of Holstein also published a manifesto, shewing the right he had by the treaty of Altena, to build fortifications in his own dominions, and the injustice of the Danish invasion. And not only the German princes, but the Dutch joined their forces with the Swedes in order to bring the Dane to reason: And marching towards Tonninghen, the Danish general thought fit to raise the siege, without coming to a battle. The English and Dutch also sent each of them

a squadron into the Baltick, and joined the Swedish fleet, compelling the Danes to retire into the harbour of Copenhagen. In the mean time, the young king of Sweden landed with fifteen thousand horse and foot upon the island of Zealand, about three miles to the southward of Elsinore, and was preparing to invest Copenhagen, when the Dane finding himself upon the brink of ruin, was glad to accept of such terms as the princes guarantees, who, at this time, held their conference at Travendale, were pleased to prescribe; and a treaty was accordingly concluded at Travendale, on the 18th of August 1700, wherein it was agreed, in relation to Holstein and Sleswick, that, in such places as the king and duke had an equal right, nothing should be done on either side without the consent of the other, but that, in their particular territories, each party should be at liberty to act as he saw fit. And by the fourth article, that in the dutchies of Holstein and Sleswick, neither parties should pretend to greater prerogatives than the other. By the fifth, that both parties should contribute equally to the defence of the lands enjoyed by both. That the duke should enjoy the full power of raising soldiers, making alliances, and building forts in his own dominions, without asking the consent of the king of Denmark, but that neither party should build any fort within two German miles of the fortifications of the other, or within one German mile of the territories of the other, and neither party should keep in the said dutchies upwards of six thousand men, unless upon account of some foreign invasion, or the like; and when the king of Denmark should be obliged to send forces to the assistance of his allies in the empire, the duke should allow them passage through his country, but the Danes should not take quarters or encamp in his highness's territories, but pay for such provisions as his subjects furnish them with. By the ninth article, the king was obliged to pay the duke two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in consideration of the damages done to his territories. By the twelfth, the fort of Grovenhoff in an island of the Elbe near Hamburg was to be razed, and the navigation of the Elbe remain undisturbed by either party. And by a separate article, the king of Denmark was obliged to abandon the king of Poland his confederate, and no longer assist him against Sweden.

The duke of Holstein being made general of the Swedish forces, was killed in the year 1702, at the battle of Lissaw in Poland, in the beginning of the action, but the Swedes afterwards obtained the victory. He was succeeded by his son Charles Frederick, the present duke, then an infant of two years of age, his uncle, the bishop of Lubek, being made regent or administrator of Holstein during his minority.

The king of Sweden afterwards happening to lose the battle of Pultowa, and retire into Turkey

Turkey for refuge, the king of Denmark, who was not the strictest observer of treaties, or used to let slip an opportunity of falling upon a neighbour in distress, united his forces with the Muscovites and Poles, in order to drive the Swedes out of their German dominions, which they did not only effect, but the king of Denmark, under pretence of the infant- duke of Holstein's favouring the Swedes, seized upon the duke's territories again, and continued in possession of them till the year 1720, when the treaty of peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark."

An Account of the Success of a new Method of Amputation, performed in the Hospital of Limerick, by Mr. O'HALLORAN, of that City, Surgeon and Man-midwife.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

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UNTIL the time of the famous *Parée*, Amputation was generally attended with fatal consequences, but by his inventions, of the ligature of the vessels, (which before his time were stopped, by the actual cautery, or red iron) it became more successful and certain; still however the tediousness of the cure, and the projection of the bone, put surgeons on further improvements: for this purpose, the double incision was invented. They did not stop here: A higher perfection was still wanting; and in a treatise on turpentine, published at London in 1679, the author, Mr. Younge, tells us of a further improvement, proposed by Mr. Lowdham, which consisted in preserving a flap of flesh, to cover the end of the stump. However, no records of its success can be traced; nor was it till the year 1697, that it became known. M. Verduin, an eminent surgeon of Amsterdam, at this time published a latin dissertation on this operation, which he describes, with a very embarrassing apparatus. Soon after it was proposed to the royal academy, by M. Sabourin, of Geneva. The celebrated Ruysch, Manget, &c. were loud in their praises of it; but the success was, by no means, adequate to their expectations. The patient, *Sabourin* performed it on, at La Charite, died; as did those operated on by Verduin, &c. at the hospitals of Amsterdam, as Hestier informs us. Nevertheless M. Garengoet extols it; and M. le Dran tells us, without descending to particulars, that he once performed it, with success. In the works of the academy of surgery, this operation has been minutely examined; but M. Louis, surgeon of Sal. Petre, absolutely condemns it, as have, before him, its inventors Verduin and Sabourin.

A Similar operation to that of Verduin, has been attempted, both in Dublin and London; but in all these cases, the patients died, either from too abundant a suppuration, or the mortification of the flap, &c. One instance only, remains recorded of its success: This

was an amputated thigh; the operation performed in Dublin some years ago. But this was not thought sufficient to justify the terrible accidents, of the others; so that it has been here, also exploded.—These disappointments did not discourage Mr. O'Halloran: He saw the great advantages, which must follow the perfecting this operation; and he did not despair of succeeding. More zealous for the advancement of his profession, than for his private character, he was determined to put the result of his speculation, to the test of practice. *Francis Kenelly* presented himself, to the hospital of that city, with an *exostosis*, and *caries*, of the bones of the *tarsus*, and inferior part of the *tibia*, with a violent darting pain up to the head of that bone. He acquainted the faculty of that city, of his intention of amputating this man, in a new manner; and in the presence of three surgeons, and the attending physicians, he performed it, November, 27th 1761. This operation was as expeditious, as the common method; and the instruments and apparatus very simple. And tho' this man was a very bad subject, yet in thirteen days from the operation; the whole sore, was but a superficial one, in the anterior and lateral parts of the leg, by the firm union, of a lambeaw, or flap of flesh preserved in the operation; and in thirty days, was the cure completed. Thus has an operation, of the greatest use, to surgery and the publick, attempted by the greatest men, for near a century, unsuccessfully, been at length brought to perfection, by attending to the great object, of uniting flesh to bone, and what is more, reduced to as great a degree of simplicity, in the process of the operation, as the common method. The great advantages of this method, are well worth enumerating.

In the common method, besides the present danger annexed to all capital operations, many others are to be feared. *First*, the large surface to heal must make a tedious sore, which tho' dressed ever so gently, must cause pain, and so keep up a fever, which in a vitiated habit, may prove fatal: At any rate, the length of the cure, must hurt the constitution. The sore long exposed, brings on a disease of the bone; to remedy which, exfoliation becomes often necessary; and the tediousness of this work, what surgeon does not know? The extremity of the bone, is long skinning over, and this is so thin, that the least cold pierces it and, in frosty weather, it is apt to break out; insomuch, that I know a woman who had her leg taken off twenty years ago, and, to this day, in cold weather, exemplifies the truth of this assertion. The bone often projects considerably beyond the flesh, particularly in amputations of the thigh, whereby a second and a third section have been often found necessary. Add to this, that, in all these cases, a too abundant suppuration is to be dreaded.

On the contrary, in the new method, the sore, in about eight or ten days, becomes superficial

perforated, from which little pain can be feared; and the ends of the bone are so well covered by a cushion of flesh, that no exfoliation can be feared, much less subsequent pains, in frosty weather. And whereas, in the common method, a disorder, even in the foot, makes an amputation at the knee become necessary, because here the wooden leg rests; yet, in this, you may cut much lower down, because the extremity of the stump may rest in the hollow of an artificial leg, as a limb, after this operation, bends and extends freely; so that, by this method, expedition in the cure, safety, use, and ornament, justly concur, to give it the preference: This will be illustrated by the following comparison.

In September 1760, Mr. O'Halloran amputated *John Quinlon*, a sedan-chair-man of Limerick, of a robust constitution, and middle age, by the double incision, near the knee; and in the beginning of January last, he examined both *Kenelly* and him, at his house. The circumference of *Quinlon's* stump measured twelve inches and a half, besides the skin preserved in the operation; the cicatrice measured, in its longest axis, or from side to side, three inches two-tenths; its diameter, or from the fore to the back of the leg, was two inches, and a small scab covered the centre of the bone. He had besides, in cold weather, a violent pain in the bone; insomuch, that he can scarce get heat in the stump, at this time, through over a fire; and a drop often comes from the bone.—On the contrary, *Kenelly*, though past 50, and of a puny constitution, never felt any pain in the bone, from the first day: The union of the flap made the fore superficial; so that the only sign of a cicatrice was in the anterior and lateral parts of the tibia. The whole length of this fore was four inches and a half; but this so narrow and superficial, as not to be, in some places, two lines; nor, in its broadest, did it exceed half an inch: And as this was merely flesh, without the interposition of bone, the cure was speedily effected. Such was the event of this operation, and such the difference between two patients; the one, a robust man, examined fifteen months after the operation; the other a weak man, advanced in years, and but six weeks, from the time of amputation.

AN ALGEBRAIC QUERY.

THE late Mr. John Ward, in his *Young Mathematician's Guide*, tells us, That if a series, in arithmetical progression, has its first term and common-excess both unity; then the square of the sum of any number of those terms, taken in succession from the first term, is always equal to the sum of their cubes: *Quere the demonstration?*

PHILOSOPHASTER.

P. S. Please to inform Mr. W. R. (what, I think, he must have well-known prior to his remarks, in your London Magazine for February last, p. 99, on my solution) that it is

customary, in trigonometrical solutions by logarithms, to take the number, or arch, that answers to that logarithm that is nearest in value to the log. we seek for in the tables; without regarding the excess or defect. And this I did, because I thought, and still think, greater accuracy not necessary. But if he chuses to have the solution very accurate by my method, he may obtain it with as little or less trouble than by his own. Of this being conscious, with respect to the consequence of his needless remarks, *Fatale Exitium Corde durato feram.*

St. James's, April 7.

THIS day the right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Bute, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled,

May it please your majesty,

Graciously to accept the humble congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of your city of London, in common-council assembled, upon the glorious and important conquest of the strong, fertile and opulent island of Martinico, and the consequential surrender of Sainte Lucie; acquisitions doubly valuable, as they considerably diminish the naval and commercial strength of France, and proportionably extend and secure the commerce and navigation of Great-Britain and her colonies.

The amazing rapidity of this conquest reflects a lustre upon our former triumphs, as well as the highest honour upon the royal wisdom that planned and directed; the skill, unanimity, and activity that conducted; and the heroic valour of the fleet and army that effected it with so little loss; and leaves your majesty at full liberty to turn your victorious arms to other places, where the enemies of your majesty, and your kingdoms, are no less vulnerable, and will most sensibly feel the necessity of dissolving their late dangerous compact, and of submitting to terms of peace, adequate to our successes, and the expences of this just and necessary war; your majesty, undazzled by the splendour of repeated victories, having no other view than to vindicate the honour of your crown, and to establish and secure the just rights and possessions of your subjects.

In so laudable a pursuit, so becoming the father of his people, your majesty may firmly rely on the strongest and most cheerful efforts of the grateful citizens of London, united in duty and affection to your majesty's sacred person

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PHILOSOPHASTER.

P. S. Please to inform Mr. W. R. (what, I think, he must have well-known prior to his remarks, in your London Magazine for February last, p. 99, on my solution) that it is

customary, in trigonometrical solutions by logarithms, to take the number, or arch, that answers to that logarithm that is nearest in value to the log. we seek for in the tables; without regarding the excess or defect. And this I did, because I thought, and still think, greater accuracy not necessary. But if he chuses to have the solution very accurate by my method, he may obtain it with as little or less trouble than by his own. Of this being conscious, with respect to the consequence of his needless remarks, *Fatale Exitium Corde durato feram.*

St. James's, April 7.

THIS day the right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Bute, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled.

May it please your majesty,

Graciously to accept the humble congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of your city of London, in common-council assembled, upon the glorious and important conquest of the strong, fertile and opulent island of Martinico, and the consequential surrender of Sainte Lucie; acquisitions doubly valuable, as they considerably diminish the naval and commercial strength of France, and proportionably extend and secure the commerce and navigation of Great-Britain and her colonies.

The amazing rapidity of this conquest reflects a lustre upon our former triumphs, as well as the highest honour upon the royal wisdom that planned and directed; the skill, unanimity, and activity that conducted; and the heroic valour of the fleet and army that effected it with so little loss; and leaves your majesty at full liberty to turn your victorious arms to other places, where the enemies of your majesty, and your kingdoms, are no less vulnerable, and will most sensibly feel the necessity of dissolving their late dangerous compact, and of submitting to terms of peace, adequate to our successes, and the expences of this just and necessary war; your majesty, undazzled by the splendour of repeated victories, having no other view than to vindicate the honour of your crown, and to establish and secure the just rights and possessions of your subjects.

In so laudable a pursuit, so becoming the father of his people, your majesty may firmly rely on the strongest and most chearful efforts of the grateful citizens of London, united in duty and affection to your majesty's sacred person

son and government, and in zeal for the glory and prosperity of their country.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer,

"I thank you for your loyal and affectionate congratulations, upon our late important success. Too much praise cannot be given to the bravery and conduct of my fleet and army. You say truly, that I am not dazzled by the splendor of repeated victories: The permanent prosperity of my people, as a free and commercial nation, has always been the object of my ambition: What conduces most to that end, I shall ever count my greatest glory."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

Translation of the EPITAPH in our last, p. 144.

Here lieth,

In either hemisphere to live for ever,
LEWIS JOSEPH DE MONTCALM
GOZON,

Marquis of St. Veran, baron of Gabriac,
Commendatory of the order of St. Lewis,
Lieutenant-general of the French army;
Not less an excellent citizen than soldier,
Who knew no desire but that of true glory;
Happy in a natural genius, improved by literature,

Having gone through the several steps of military honours

With uninterrupted lustre,
Skill'd in all the arts of war,
The juncture of times, and the crisis of dangers,

In Italy, in Bohemia, in Germany,
An indefatigable general,
He so discharged his important trusts,
That he seem'd always equal to still greater.
At length, grown bright with perils,
Sent to secure the province of Canada,
With a handful of men

He more than once repulsed the enemy's forces,
And made himself master of their forts
Replete with troops and ammunition,
Inured to cold, hunger, watchings and labours,
Unmindful of himself,

He had no sensation but for his soldiers;
An enemy with the fiercest impetuosity,
A victor with the tenderest humanity.
Adverse fortune he compensated with valour,
The want of strength with skill and activity;
And, with his counsel and support,
For four years protracted the impending fate
of the colony.

Having with various artifices
Long baffled a great army,
Headed by an expert and intrepid commander,
And a fleet furnished with all warlike stores,
Compelled at length to an engagement,
He fell, in the first rank, in the first onset,
Warm with those hopes of religion which he
had always cherished,

To the inexpressible loss of his own army,
And not without the regret of the enemy's,
XXIV. September, A. D. M DCC LIX. of
his age XLVIII.

His weeping countrymen
Deposited the remains of their excellent general

In a grave,
Which a fallen bomb in bursting had excavated for him,
Recommending them to the generous faith of
their enemies.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, April 6.

THE following is the arret published the 27th of last month, by the parliament of Rouen, upon occasion of the edict issued at Versailles in the same month, tending to the re-establishment of the Jesuits.

The court, in a full assembly of all its chambers, being constantly affected by the motives which determined them to pass the arret of the 12th of February last, considering that the institut, the statutes, the perseverance in the same conduct, of those, who called themselves heretofore members of the society of Jesus, do essentially oppose the true maxims of government, and the common law of the nation; that no temperament can be capable of giving a regular consistence to a body, whose constitutions, differing from those of every other order admitted in the state, are invasive of the very constitutions of the state; and that the precautions taken in the edict of the present month of March, would not be sufficient, even in that case, to secure a fidelity, which neither the faith of the engagements, has hitherto been able to obtain, nor the sanctity of an oath, nor the authority of the laws, nor the imperious dispositions of the irritating clauses rendered sacred, in the year 1561, by the concurrence of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, which were equally alarmed at the appearances of the first elements of an institut, and statutes, whose political regulations, ambitious privileges, and terrifying maxims, under the veil of religious expressions, seem to be forging fetters for the whole world. The said court, under the impossibility of reconciling the sentiments of love, respect, and fidelity, with which they are constantly animated towards their lord the king, with the inrolling of an edict, which has upon the face of it, all the marks of a surprise upon his conscience, have declared, and do declare, that they cannot proceed to the said inrollment, without violating their duty and oath; accordingly ordains, that the arret of the said court of the 12th of February last shall be executed pursuant to its form and tenor; and the said lord the king shall be most humbly intreated at all times, upon every occasion, to consider, that the laws, the most fixed maxims of the publick policy, the interest of religion itself, do not permit any toleration, not even a provisional one,

one, of an institute abusive in itself, of vows, as null, and as abusive as the constitutions, which are the object, and rule of them, and which have been declared to be such in due form of law: That the mere suspension of the arret which has prescribed that abuse, would be giving a legal establishment to it for the future. That there are no possible means of reforming a society, which is irreformable in its very essence, which reckons in the number of the strange privileges set forth in its constitutions, that of being independent in the mode of its existence, and of having the power to restore itself, by its own authority, to its first state, whatsoever revocation, or reformation might intervene on the part of any power whatsoever, spiritual or temporal: A society, which being convinced itself of the perverseness of its constitutions, has, at all times, accumulated the most studied precautions for exempting itself from the power of the law, and for treating its wisest dispositions with contempt: A society accustomed through prejudice, through custom, by its institut, and by its vows, to acknowledge no authority to which that of its own general is not superior; and which, there can be no hope of subjecting either to the hierarchy, or to any law; without previously annihilating the institut and the vow, which exempt it from their jurisdiction: That there is no method of regulating and reducing to the publick order, a body, whose bare existence is a confusion in the publick regulation and order: That the process, which the court of parliament is, at this very time, instituting against the Freres le Roux, and Mauduit, is a new proof, that there is no degree of confidence, which can possibly be reposed in declarations so often renewed, and so often falsified: That there is no faith possible to be given to promises, which they have the art to elude by equivocations, and mental reservations, made use of even against the oath which they have taken to make use of none: That there is no hope of amending the doctrine and the morality of a body, which so many censures of popes, of the bishops of all Christendom, of the universities and faculties, and so many arrets of the sovereign courts, have convicted of being equally, and perpetually perverted in all points of doctrine, and of morality; which knows no doctrine but its own; which prides itself upon the invariable uniformity of its sentiments; which, for 200 years past, has been in possession of substituting probability to truth, of excusing impurities, perjuries, profanations, irreligion, idolatry, and all other kinds of crimes, and of proving them innocent, either by the absurd system of philosophick sin, or by supposing an invincible ignorance even of the law of nature, which God has engraved in our hearts, or by authorising men to form such a conscience to themselves, as the society looks upon to be equally safe and commodious. It shall be also represented to the said lord the king, that there is

April, 1762.

no motive, no consideration, which can ever favour the re-establishment of a society, where homicide of all kinds, and the murder of kings is taught, and tolerated upon principle, which carries its wickedness and fanaticism to such a pitch, as even to teach this kind of crime as a Catholick article of faith; and which is not ashamed to preconise as saints the authors and instigators of it: That the necessity of taking precautions against a body pretending to be a religious one, is of itself a publick accusation of its constitutions, an authentick judgment of its perversity, a scandal in the church, and in the state, and so decisive a reason for expelling it, as no other can balance, be its weight what it will, and the interest, which supports it, ever so great: That if the said lord the king, diverted by a sentiment of goodness, from the thoughts of his personal security, could lose sight of this capital object, it is the indispensable duty of his parliament to represent to him, that *his precious life belongs no less to his people than to himself*: That all weakness of conduct, or false complaisance on the part of magistrates, in so essential an article, could not but be imputed to them as criminal, in the present age, and those that shall succeed it: That the preservation of the sacred person of the said lord the king cannot admit either suspension or delay: That the affectionate anxiety of his parliament; the love of the subject, to which the said lord the king cannot be insensible; the common security of all kings, amongst whom he holds the first rank, and whose interest is so dear to him; the rights of the church, of which he is the eldest son; the good of christendom, so precious to a most christian king; the universal wish of mankind, whose friend he is. In a word, the voice of religion and of humanity do, and always will, oppose the restitution, confirmation, and legitimation, by any authority, of the radical impiety, acknowledged, judged, and from henceforth publickly notorious, of a constitution, and of a vow, which are equally injurious to the majesty of God, and to all earthly majesties.

Ordains, That collated copies of the present arret be sent to all the bailiages and jurisdictions within the resort of the parliament, to be there read, published, and enrolled: Injoins to the substitutes of the king's attorney general to see it be done, and to certify the same to the court within the month. Ordains besides, That the present arret shall be printed, read, published and put up, wherever there is occasion. Given at Rouen, the parliament holding the chambers assembled, the 27th of March, 1762. By the court, Signed,

MUSTELL.

Abstract of the new Militia Act.

BY the act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the several laws relating to the militia, every person liable to serve in the said militia may be chosen by

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ballot,

ballot, as before; or otherwise the parish-officers, with the consent of the inhabitants, may provide volunteers, to be approved of by two deputy lieutenants and one justice of the peace; and whatever expence they are at for providing such volunteers, they are impowered to reimburse themselves by a rate on the parish, to be made in proportion to that for the relief of their poor, and the overplus, if any, to go in aid of the poors rate. By the said act, parish officers are to pay every person chosen by lot, and sworn in, or substitute, such sum of money, not exceeding five pounds, as any two deputy lieutenants and a justice of the peace shall adjudge to be one half of the current price then paid for a volunteer in the county where such person shall be chosen; which sum shall be raised and reimbursed the said parish officers by a rate to be made according to the poors rate, as afore-mentioned.

It is also enacted, that no person under the age of 18, or above 45, artied clerk, apprentice, or poor man with three children born in wedlock, shall be compelled to serve.

Also, that every person who shall contract, or agree with any other (liable to serve) to insure him from serving in the militia, by providing a substitute, or paying the penalty of ten pounds, shall, for so doing, pay the penalty of one hundred pounds, one half to the prosecutor, the other to the poor of the parish.

The said act takes place from the passing thereof, and is to continue in force for the space of seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and no longer.

And nothing in this act is to extend to prevent persons of the same parish, town, or place, from entering into subscriptions amongst themselves, for paying jointly, for any substitute or substitutes, who may be provided for one or more of the subscribers, who may happen to be chosen by lot.

HEADS of the ACT for the better Supplying the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER with FISH; and to reduce the present Exorbitant Price thereof; and to protect and encourage FISHERMEN.

AS the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, and encouraging fishermen, and others, to employ themselves in fishing on the sea-coasts, and in the navigable rivers of Great Britain, will tend to reduce the present exorbitant price of fish.

Any person, though not a fishmonger, may buy, at any market, sea-coast, or river, &c. any fish in season, and sizeable, paying the accustomed dues at the place of purchase; and may sell the same again in any fish or flesh-market, paying the usual market dues, Covent-garden market and the precincts thereof, excepted.

Such fish shall not be resold by the first purchaser, before the same shall be brought to London or Westminster, or to where con-

signed, under penalty of 20l. and shall be conveyed to the places consigned, without being liable to be stopped, and exposed to sale on the way.

Carriages employed in the service shall carry fish only, and shall be marked on the outside, *Fish Machine Only*; and shall be entered at the office for licensing hackney coaches, paying 1s. for the registering; and numbered, on penalty of 40s. and shall not be liable to be deemed common stage waggons, &c.

They shall be permitted to travel with four horses in pairs, or with one horse; or three horses in length; though with narrow wheels; and shall only pay the like toll as post chaises, &c. drawn by a like number of horses; and shall be allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays; as shall also the returned horses of such carriages; and neither carriage nor horses, if returning empty, shall be liable to pay toll; and if any game or other thing, besides fish, and the necessary implements of the carriage, be put therein for conveyance, the person putting in the same shall forfeit 5l. and if the driver shall take up, or suffer any passenger, game, or other thing, to be carried therein, he shall forfeit 40s. and on non-payment, shall be committed, and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

If bulk shall be broke of any fish carriage consigned for the London markets, &c. before being brought within the bills of mortality, or sale made of the fish before they are exposed in the said markets, the offender shall forfeit 10l.

The fish, after being so brought up, shall be forthwith sorted, and exposed to sale in some publick market the next morning, Sundays excepted; and until such fish is so exposed, no part thereof shall be sold by retail, on penalty of 10l. but mackrell brought up by such carriages may be sold on Sundays.

All contracts made for fish, except for salmon and lobsters, are vacated after the 1st of May, 1762, and the parties discharged from the penalties of their contracts; and persons contracting after the said time for buying up fish, other than salmon and lobsters, before the same shall be first brought to market, and duly exposed to sale there, shall forfeit 50l. and the contract is declared void.

And after the 1st of May, 1762, no contract for British salmon and lobsters shall be in force longer than one year; and the like rule shall take place with respect to any parcel contracts.

After the 1st of May, 1762, no person shall employ, or be employed in buying at the markets of London or Westminster, &c. fish brought there for sale, to be afterwards divided amongst fishmongers, or others, to be sold; nor shall any person buy in the said markets any fish but what shall be for his own sale or use, on penalty of 20l.

No

No salesman or other person shall refuse to sell, or enter into an agreement not to sell, to or for any particular person's use, any fish exposed to sale at a publick market, on penalty of 10*l*.

And all fish of the respective sorts hereafter specified, brought after the 1st of May, 1762, for sale to the London markets, shall be openly sold at the first hand, and in no greater number or quantity in a lot than is hereafter prescribed; and every lot shall consist of one sort of fish only, viz.

All fresh salmon, sturgeon, large fresh cod, skait, pike, turbot, bret, brill, pearl, kingfish, ling, and dorys, by the single fish: all half fresh cod, not exceeding two in any one lot: all quarter fresh cod, not exceeding four in any one lot: all mullets, cole fish, salmon trout, and other trout, not exceeding two in any one lot: all small cod, not exceeding twenty-four in any one lot; in Billingsgate market, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate dock: and in any other market within the weekly bills of mortality, not exceeding eight in any one lot:

Small pike, Billingsgate six in a lot; other markets four:

Large haddock, Billingsgate four; other markets two:

Small haddock, Billingsgate twenty-four; other markets eight:

Perch, above six inches long from the eye to the fork of the tail, Billingsgate twelve; other markets eight:

Carp, gurnet, tench, and sea bass, Billingsgate six; other markets four:

Thornbacks, Billingsgate two; other markets one:

Large soals, Billingsgate four pair; other markets two pair:

Small soals, Billingsgate eight pair; other markets four pair:

Mackrell, whittings, whiting pouts, plaice, dabbs, herrings, pilchards, garb fish, flounders, and maids, Billingsgate 60; other markets 30:

Smelts, Billingsgate 52; other markets 26:

Eels, Billingsgate 20*lb*. other markets 10*lb*. unless any single fish shall exceed that weight.

Large lobsters and crabs, of either sort, at Billingsgate 20; other markets 10:

Small lobsters and crabs, Billingsgate 40; other markets 10.

None of the said several species of fish shall be bought or sold at the first hand in the said markets in a greater number or quantity in a lot, than is prescribed above, nor more than one sort of fish in a lot, shall be sold, or offered to sale, on the penalty of 5*l*.

But a smaller number of any of the said fish, than a lot consists of, if it contains more than one; and also a lesser weight of eels than makes one lot, may be sold or exposed to sale in the said markets.

No fish shall be sold again, or exposed to sale the same day, in the same market where

it was before sold, on penalty of 10*l*. but the buyer may sell the same, whilst sound and wholesome, in any other place.

Before any fish, to be sold at the first hand in any of the said markets, be exposed to sale, an account of the sorts, and quantity of each, in large legible characters, shall be put up at the Fish Stand (the number of flounders, plaice, dabbs, excepted; and also of mackrell, maids, herrings, and pilchards) and if any other fish of the sorts mentioned in the act be brought for sale, before the market of the day is over, they shall likewise be added to the account, before they are exposed to sale: and the said accounts shall be kept up, undefaced, till all the fish be sold, or the market be over; on penalty of 5*l*. Or if any person before such time shall wilfully take down, deface, or alter, the accounts so put up, or cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit 40*s*.

No fisherman, &c. after the arrival of his vessel from fishing, shall destroy, or cast away, any of the fish, not being unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, remaining unsold after market is over; on penalty of being committed, and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one week.

All persons coming under the four following descriptions, employed in the fisheries of these kingdoms, shall be exempted from being impressed into the King's service, viz. 1st, masters of fishing vessels, who, either themselves or their owners, have, or within six months before applying for a protection shall have had, one or more apprentices, under 16 years of age, bound for five years, and employed in the business of fishing; 2dly, all such apprentices, not exceeding four to every master or owner of a fishing vessel of 30 tons burthen, or upwards; and two to every vessel under 30 tons; during the time of their apprenticeship, and till the age of 21 years, they continuing for the time in the business of fishing only; 3dly, one mariner, besides the master and apprentices, to every fishing vessel of 10 tons burthen, or upwards, employed on the sea coast, during his continuance in such service; 4thly, any landman entering, and employed on board such vessel, for two years from his first going to sea, and the end of the voyage then engaged in, if he so long continue in such service.

On affidavit being made before some justice, and laid before the Admiralty, that the persons therein named and described come within some or one of the above descriptions (inserting the tonnage of the vessel, and port she belongs to; the name and description of the master; the age of every such apprentice, and term he is bound for, with the date of his indenture; and the name, age, and description of every such mariner and landman, with the time of such land-

landman's first going to sea) the Admiralty shall thereupon, unless they suspect the truth of such affidavit (which in such case they are directed to enquire into) grant, without any fee, a separate protection to every such person; on producing whereof, they shall be forthwith released, if impressed.

If any such protected person shall be impressed, except in the case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and on producing, or offering to produce, his protection, the commanding officer shall not examine, or shall with-hold such protection, and not release him; or if being carried on board any of the King's ships, the commanding officer there shall not discharge him on such protection being produced; or if taken away from him, on tendering to him an affidavit made before some justice, that such protection was granted, and in force, and was taken away, when he was impressed; or if any commanding officer, or any of the crew under him, shall take away, or detain, such protection; the offender, in any of the said cases, shall forfeit 20*l.* to the party impressed, not being an apprentice; and if an apprentice, then to his master.

The master or owner of any fishing vessel, knowingly harbouring, &c. a deserter from the King's service, shall forfeit 20*l.*

Justices of the peace shall hear and determine all offences committed against this act within their respective jurisdictions; and the pecuniary penalties, where the time is not otherwise limited, shall be paid in twenty-four hours; and may be levied by distress and sale, together with all charges, as ascertained by a Justice; and, for want of sufficient distress (except in the case of the driver of a fish carriage) the offender, on the application of the prosecutor, shall be committed to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two months, unless the forfeiture be sooner paid.

Prosecutions shall be commenced within three months after the offence; and persons suffering imprisonment for any offence, shall not be liable to pay the penalty.

Any of the parties concerned in contracting for fish, contrary to this act, giving the first information against, and convicting others, shall be indemnified himself, and intitled to a moiety of the penalty.

Evidences shall be summoned, and examined on oath, on behalf of the prosecutor against offenders; and on their nonappearance, without cause shewn, or refusal, warrants shall be issued against them; and on their refusing to be examined, shall be committed for any time not exceeding 14 days, nor less than three.

An offender escaping out of the jurisdiction of the justice granting a warrant against him, the justice for the county where he shall escape to, shall back such warrant, proof being made of the original signing

thereof; and shall hear and determine the matter of complaint, as if it had originally arose within his jurisdiction; or he may return the offender to his original county, to be dealt with according to law.

One moiety of all forfeitures, not otherwise appropriated, shall go to the prosecutor, and the other to Greenwich hospital.

Persons aggrieved by the order or determination of any justice, may appeal to the next quarter session, giving eight days notice to the parties, and security to prosecute such appeal with effect; and if there be not time to give such notice, appeal shall then be made to the subsequent session; and the justices shall determine the same, and award costs; to be levied, together with the money adjudged to be forfeited, by distress and sale, on the party, if distress can be found, and if not, then on his security.

No order or proceeding of justices shall be vacated for want of form or removed by *certiorari*; nor order out of sessions be appealed from.

Persons sued on this act may plead the general issue, and have treble costs; and the action shall be commenced in six months, and in the proper county.

The provisions in this act touching the sale or buying of fish within the bills of mortality, and penalties of non-observance thereof, shall extend to the parish of St. Mary le Bone in Middlesex.

The prohibitory clauses in this act against contracts, shall not extend to those made, or to be made, with regard to salt or dried fish, oysters, carp, or tench.

No information shall be received by a justice against any person, for being concerned in any contract for buying up fish to be sold again contrary to this act; but the penalty for entering into such contract, shall be recoverable only, with double costs, in one of the courts at Westminster; one moiety to go to Greenwich hospital, and the other to the prosecutor.

In a Letter by the Ship lately arrived from Madras, dated the 2d of October last, there is the following Paragraph.

"AFTER so particular, and, in the main, so favourable an account of our public affairs, I am sorry that I must now inform you of the loss of our good friend Capt. Robert Haldane, of his majesty's ship the *America*; he died at this place on the 22d of August, eight days after the departure of Capt. Tiddeman, with the Squadron for Mauritius; it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon, though in a dying condition, to quit his ship, which sailed from hence with Capt. Tiddeman, commanded by his lieutenant.

The loss of so good and gallant an officer is much regretted by all ranks of people here; he will always be remembered in this part of the world with sentiments of gratitude and esteem,

esteem, for his steady and disinterested zeal in the service of his country, and the distinguished share which he had in the reduction of Pondicherry, by a spirited discharge of his duty whilst he commanded the Squadron before that place.

I am,

With compliments to all friends,

Dear Sir, &c.

D. C."

It may not be amiss to observe, that it appears from the extraordinary gazette, which was published last year upon the important conquest of Pondicherry, that Col. Eyre Coote, who commanded our forces at that memorable siege, in his letter, dated February the 3d, 1761, makes very honourable mention of this worthy person in the first, and in the concluding paragraph of his letter; the latter we will take the liberty to transcribe, in order to authenticate the character before given him, as a small tribute of gratitude to an officer, whose services merited so much from his country.

"I should do great injustice (says the colonel) to Capt. Haldane, if I omitted to mention his attention and assiduity for the public service, during his having the command of the ships left on the coast, by Mr. Stevens, and of his doing every thing that could be wished or expected, from a good and gallant officer."

While thy great soul, seeks her native skies,
And deep in India's earth thy body lies;
That thou wert hers, shall be Britannia's pride,
For her you fought, and in her service dy'd.

Abstract of the Act for the better preservation of the Game.

AFTER the first of June 1761, no person, under any pretence whatsoever, shall take, kill, buy, or sell, or have in his custody, any partridge, between the 12th of February and the 1st of September; or any pheasant between the 1st of February and the 1st of October; or any heath-fowl, commonly called black game, between the 1st of January and the 20th of August; or any grouse, commonly called red game, between the 1st of December and the 25th of July in any year.

This act shall not extend to pheasants taken in the proper season, and kept in mews or breeding places.

Nor shall it extend to Scotland.

Persons offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit 5l. per bird to the prosecutor, to be recovered, with full costs, in any of the courts at Westminster.

And as by the former acts a moiety of the pecuniary penalties inflicted upon persons who destroy the game is directed to be applied for the use of the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, which disqualified the inhabitants from giving evidence; from the passing of this act, the whole of such pecuniary penalties may be sued for and recovered to the sole use of the prosecutor, with double

costs; and no part thereof shall go to the use of the poor of the parish.

Prosecutions shall commence within six months after the fact is committed.

Brief Account of the New Act, relating to the Discovery of the Longitude.

BY this act (for providing a reward for discovering the longitude at sea) the commissioners appointed are empowered to hear and receive proposals for discovering the longitude at sea, and being so far satisfied of the probability of any such proposal, as to think proper to make experiment thereof, they shall certify the same, with the authors names, to the commissioners of the navy, who shall make out bills thereupon for any sum not exceeding 2000l. as shall be thought necessary, to be paid by the Treasurer of the navy out of any money in his hands unapplied.—This makes 6000l. granted for this laudable purpose.

An Account of The FARMER'S RETURN FROM LONDON. An Interlude.

THIS Interlude, which has, for some time past, so agreeably entertained the town, at Drury-Lane theatre, is at length published, with a frontispiece, containing a sketch of the Farmer and his Family, of which it is a sufficient recommendation, to say that it comes from the hand of *Hogarth*, to whom the author has handsomely inscribed the piece itself, which, we are at the same time informed, was written merely with a view of serving Mrs. Pritchard at her benefit.

The characters of the Interlude, and the persons who represent them, are,

FARMER,	Mr. GARRICK.
WIFE,	Mrs. BRADSHAW.
CHILDREN,	
SALLY,	Miss HEATH.
DICK,	Master POPE.
RALPH,	Master CAPE.

The scene, which is in the Farmer's kitchen, opens with the hasty entrance of the Wife, calling her Children about her, who immediately run in, and are informed of their Father's return. Then enters the Farmer, presenting a fine image of a country traveller, and after kissing his wife and children round, like a true farmer, employs them all to attend him, in his account of London, which is as follows:

Wife. But London, dear Jahn!

Farmer. Is a fine hugeous city!

Where the geese are all swans, and the fools are all witty!

Wife. Did you see ony wits?

Farmer. I look'd up and down,

But 'twas labour in vain—they were all out of town. [things!

I ask'd for the makers o' news, and such Who know all the secrets of kingdoms, and kings!

So busy were they, and such matters about, That six days in the seven they never stir out.

Koind

Koind souls! with our freedom they maake
such a fuss,

That they lose it themselves to bestow it on us.

Wife. But was't thou at court, Jahn—What
there hast thou seen?

Farmer. I saw 'em—Heav'n bless 'em!—
you know whom I mean.

I heard their healths pray'd for—agen and agen,
With proviso that *One* may be sick now and
ten. [a tongue—

Some looks speak their hearts, as it were with
O Dame!—I'll be damn'd, if they e'er do us
wrong: [the jug;

Here's to 'em—bless 'em boath—do you take
Would't do their hearts good—I'd swallow the
mug. [Drinks.]

Come, pledge me, my boy. [To Dick.]—Hold,
lad,—hast nothing to say?

Dick. Here, Daddy,—here's to 'em! [Drinks.]

Farmer. Well said, Dick, boy!

Dick. Huzza!

Wife. What more didst thou see, to beget
admiration? [crownation!

Farmer. The city's fine show,—but first the
'Twas as thof all the world had been there
with their spouses; [houses!

There was street within street, and houses on
I thought from above, (when the folk fill'd
the pleaces) [made of seaces?

The streets pav'd with heads, and the walls
Such jussling and bustling!—'twas worth all
the pother. [ther.

—I hope, from my soul, I shall ne'er see ano-
Sal. Dad, what did you see at the pleays,
and the shows? [the shows?

Farmer. What did I see at the pleays and
Why bouncing and grinning, and a pow'r
of fine cloaths:

From top to the bottom 'twas all 'chanted
ground! [round!

Gold, painting, and musick, and bleazing all
Above 'twas like Bedlam, all roaring and
rattling! [prattling:

Below, the fine folk were all curts'ying and
Strange jumble together—Turks, Christians,
and Jews! [pews.

—At the temple of folly, all croud to the
Here too doizen'd out, were those seame freak-
ish leadies, [treade is.

Who keep open market,—tho' smuggling their
I saw a new play too—they call'd it *The*
School— [fool—

I thought it pure stuff—but I thought like a
'Twas *The School* of—pize on it!—my mem'ry
is naught— [taught:

The greaat ones dislik'd it—they heate to be
The cratticks too grumbled—I'll tell you for
whoy,

They wanted to laugh—and were ready to croy.

Wife. Pray what are your cratticks?

Farmer. Like watchmen in town,
Lame, feeble, half-blind, yet they knock poets
down.

Like old Justice Wormwood,—a crattick's a
man, [that can.

That can't fin himself,—and he heates those

I ne'er went to opras!—I thought it too grand,
For poor folk to like what they don't under-
stand.

The top joke of all, and what pleas'd me the
moast,

Some wise ones and I sat up with a ghoast.

Wife and Children. A ghoast! [Starting.]

Farmer. Yes, a ghoast!

Wife. I shall swoond away, love!

Farmer. Odzooks!—thou'rt as bad as thy
betters above!

With her nails, and her knuckles, she an-
swer'd so noice! [knock'd twice.

For *yes* she knock'd *once*, and for *no* she
I ask'd her one thing—

Wife. What thing?

Farmer. If yo', dame, was true?

Wife. And the poor soul knock'd *one*.

Farmer. By the zounds, it was *two*.

Wife. I'll not be abus'd, Jahn. [Cries.

Farmer. Come, prithee no croying,
The ghoast, among friends, was much giv'n
to loying.

Wife. I'll tear out her eyes—

Farmer. I thought, dame, of matching
Your neails against hers—for you're both good
at scratching.

They may talk of the country, but, I say, in
town, [things down.

Their throats are much woider, to swallow
I'll uphold, in a week—by my troth I don't
joke— [folk.

That our little *Sal*—shall fright all the town
Come, get me some supper—but first let me
peep

At the rest of my children—my calves, and
my sheep. [Going.]

Wife. Ah! Jahn!

Farmer. Nay, chear up—let not
ghoasts trouble thee—

Bridget! look in thy glafs—and there thou
mayst see,

I defie mortal man—to make cuckold o' me.

From Dr. Storck's Necessary Supplement to the
former Essays on the medicinal virtues of
Hemlock. (See our Vol. for 1761, p. 319
and 666.) which contains four and twenty
new Cases, with corollaries and admonitions,
and a figure of the Plant on a large scale,
beautifully engraved; so that any one may
know the Plant at first sight, and distinguish
it from all others, we shall give our Readers,
his directions for preparing the extract.

“AS for the extract it is not every where
prepared to my mind. For they take
a large quantity of the expressed juice, which
they boil in a copper vessel, on a fierce fire;
whence arises a strong fetid steam, which is
the best part of the medicine, that flies off:
And besides, they are apt to purify the juice
and extract too carefully.

By these means is prepared a black mass,
that is tough, and with little of the genuine
fetid flavour.

But when it is prepared in my way, it ought
to

to be a thick extract, of a dark greenish colour, with a most ungrateful fetid flavour, much like the smell of mice.

Some have mixed other herbs with hemlock, and some leave the herb fresh gathered in a heap for several days, by which it grows staccid; part of it corrupts; and the juice grows roapy and slimy.

Others do not boil the juice as soon as it is expressed, but wait for a day or two, till they have leisure; by which the juice changes, and loses its virtue."

We shall also give them some of his corollaries.

The extract of hemlock is a very innocent medicine. It may, by gradually increasing the dose, be given to the quantity of two, three or four drachms a day. And the use of so great a dose may be safely continued for several weeks. Hemlock neither hurts infants, children, the middle-aged, the old, decrepit, women big with child, the embryos in the womb, noble nor plebeian.

The extract of hemlock has the greatest resolving quality; and often penetrates, and reaches to parts, which the most powerful remedies hitherto known could not touch.

It opens obstructions; and by that means restores a free circulation of the blood, when it is disturbed, and obstructed.

Hence it removes a languor, numbness, and pain in the limbs, proceeding from that cause.

It renders the mind serene, and the body strong and active.

It increases the secretions; whence it often makes the ears, nose, mouth, and jaws moist when dry and makes them perspire.

Men who have no children, from an immobility or obstruction of the vessels, it renders fruitful.

It removes a hardness or mucosity in the wombs of women; opens a passage for the menstrual flux, obstructed from that cause; and prepares a fit place for conception.

It cures children of the rickets.

It often removes a numbness, coldness, insensibility, and decay of the limbs; and makes the natural heat return, with vigorous and brawny muscles, and the necessary sensations.

For the same reason it frees the vessels of the eye; restores weak sight; and sometimes cures blindness (*gutta serena*.)

This remedy often cures the deaf; restores the lost sense of smelling; and an impediment in speech is often removed by the use of it.

A rheumatism, or inveterate and obstinate aches of the joints, are cured by its resolving quality.

It often cures a dropsy, by resolving the hard swellings of the belly.

It softens the hard and stuffed bellies of children, and brings them to a natural state.

Hence it often mends a cachexy; and cures a consumption itself, or hectic fever.

It dissolves tubercles of the lungs; and

promotes a glutinous spitting: Hence it removes a difficulty of breathing, night sweats, and a decay.

It corrects the acrimony of the blood, and removes diseases proceeding from it.

It cures sharp defluxions; saltish humours; itching; tetters and ringworms; the worst scald head; and an inveterate scab or itch that resists every thing else.

It cures the most malignant ulcers, fistulas and sinuses.

It removes a caries, and takes off rottenness (*corruptionem*) of the bones; and promotes a separation of the scales.

Hence it is a remedy in a *spina ventrosa*.

It cures a cancer, or mends its virulence; brings on a laudable suppuration, and eases the pains.

It is a remedy in a malignant *fluor albus*; and in an inveterate and obstinate *gonorrhœa*.

It stops vomiting, and the most obstinate heart-burns.

It carries off the reliefs of a venereal distemper, that yield to no other remedy.

Hemlock cures the diseases, that ensue after the malignant small pox.

Here a question arises upon it; whether it may not be allowable to give it, in a malignant variolous distemper itself, in a spare dose, by a prudent hand, with judicious and provident care? It is agreeable to nature, and appears from an infinite course of experience, that vegetables of whatever kind may be digested in our stomachs, and converted into the inquiline juices of the body; but minerals cannot.

These corollaries are deduced from, and confirmed by, repeated experience.

But I beseech all, and every physician, not to persuade themselves, that I am of such an opinion as to believe, that these rules are general, and that hemlock ought always to cure.

I say, and openly own, that I have likewise had patients of all kinds, to whom hemlock was of no service; although it was indicated from a similitude of the disease.

But if any one makes a scruple about the truth of the cases I have related, and suspects my probity, let him apply to the illustrious Van Swieten; who has the names of the patients, and an account of their place of abode.

I have seen patients labouring under the worst cancer of the breast, whom hemlock soon relieved; but there were several others, to whom hemlock only afforded some relief, but did not cure them: Others found no alteration from the use of hemlock: One or two could not bear hemlock.

I would have the same to be understood of other diseases, for which I have commended hemlock.

For I only contend, that hemlock is sometimes of service, and does wonders, where other the most famous and extolled medicines do nothing.

Since

Since then this medicine prudently given cannot hurt, our art requires, that it should be farther recommended to all, in order to make numbers of trials, which may be collated together, and compared according to their signs, symptoms, and events. Then let the reasons and causes be inquired into, why, hemlock is sometimes of service, and makes a radical cure; and why it sometimes does nothing in the same disease.

Upon seeing the difference, and finding out the cause, it will appear, how far the efficacy of hemlock may extend. And then a reason may be given, why hemlock does not act equally upon all. It may then likewise be determined, with what cases it evidently agrees; and in what it performs nothing.—[A correspondent hints, that, if trials of hemlock have been made in hospitals, or private practice, it would be very acceptable to the publick to have the particulars of the cases communicated by means of our Magazine, whether in its favour or not.]

Judge Advocate's Office, Horse Guards, April 3.

THE proceedings of a general Court-Martial, held at Lincoln on the 19th day of March last, and continued, by adjournments, to Wednesday the 24th of the same month, upon the tryal of Lieut. Col. Phillips Glover, of the south battalion of the Lincolnshire militia, for behaving in a manner unbecoming an officer, and a gentleman, to Capt. Richard Gardiner, late of the marines, having been laid before the King, I am to acquaint you, that his majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the said general court martial; which is as follows:

"The court martial, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that Lieut. Col. Phillips Glover is not guilty of any infamous or scandalous behaviour, or of any such misbehaviour, as is intended by the 23d article of war, of the 15th section: but the court is of opinion, that he is guilty of having used some expressions towards Capt. Richard Gardiner, not strictly becoming an officer, which appear to have proceeded from warmth, occasioned in part by some provocation on the part of Capt. Gardiner; which offence being contrary to good order, and military discipline, the court doth adjudge, that the said Lieut. Col. Phillips Glover be reprimanded at Lincoln by the colonel of his majesty's south battalion of Lincolnshire militia, in the presence of such officers of that corps, as can be conveniently assembled, and also of such officers of the army, who may then be upon duty in those quarters; and that Capt. Richard Gardiner be likewise present, if he shall think proper."

And his majesty is pleased to direct, that you do carry the said sentence into execution, giving convenient notice to Capt. Richard Gardiner of the time and place, which you shall think fit to appoint for that purpose, that he may have an opportunity of attending, if he shall

think proper. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

CHARLES GOULD,

Dep. Judge-Advocate Gen.
William Welby, Esq; colonel of the south battalion of the Lincolnshire militia.

Judge Advocate's Office, Horse-Guards, April 3.

S I R,

AT the same time, that I have the honour of signifying to you the king's pleasure upon the proceedings of the general court-martial lately held at Lincoln, I think it proper to mention, as well for Lieut. Col. Glover's information, as your own, that Mr. Gardiner not being amenable to a court-martial from his situation, having been neither an officer in the marines, nor in the army, at the time, to which the complaint made against him by Lieut. Col. Glover, refers, I have, by command, signified to him his majesty's disapprobation of those circumstances in his behaviour, whereby he appears to have, in some degree, provoked the expressions from Lieut. Col. Glover, which have drawn upon him the censure of the court-martial; particularly his hesitating to deliver up to Lieut. Col. Glover, his superior in command, a recruit claimed by him, as a deserter from the south battalion of Lincolnshire militia (Mr. Gardiner, at that time, considering himself, and being considered by Lieut. Col. Glover, as a commissioned officer) and also the very indiscreet letter of the 25th of Dec. 1761, wherein Mr. Gardiner makes an odious and unjustifiable distinction between the militia and his majesty's other regiments. This formal signification of his majesty's disapprobation of Mr. Gardiner's conduct, in these circumstances, it is hoped, will be an admonition to him sufficient to restrain him for the future from any such unbecoming and improper behaviour. I am, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

CHARLES GOULD.

William Welby, Esq; colonel of the south battalion of the Lincolnshire militia,

Some humorous Persons having lately published A Catalogue of the Original Paintings, Busts, Carved Figures, &c. &c. &c. now exhibiting by The Society of Sign-Painters, at the large Rooms the upper End of Bow-Street, nearly opposite the Play-house Passage; and as the Town in general seems to be pleased with the joke, we shall select some of the most arch Articles from the said Catalogue, with the Explanations of them subjoined. Note. They declare they had no Design to burlesque the Exhibition of the Artists, in the Strand.

GRAND ROOM.

- No. 1. **P**ORTRAIT of a justly celebrated Painter, though an Englishman and a modern.—Hogarth's head.
2. A crooked billet.—On it written, *the exact line of beauty.*

3. The

8. The good woman.—A woman without an head
9. The light heart.—A feather weighing down a heart, in scales.
10. The Irish arms.—A great pair of legs.
11. The gentleman of Wales.—A Taffey, with a seek in his hat.
12. Nobody.—A man all legs.
13. Somebody.—A man all belly, with a constable's staff.
14. A Freemason's lodge.—A new member blinded, and b——g himself.
15. The spirit of contradiction.—Two brewers, with a task, going different ways.
16. The dancing bears.—Bears dancing in men's clothes; the dancing-master, a monkey, pinching a kitten's tail.
17. My A.—in a band-box.—An ass standing in a great band-box.
18. A man struggling through the world.—A man creeping through a pasteboard terrestrial globe.
19. A man in his element.—A man eating gluttonously.
20. A man out of his element.—A sailor fallen off his horse.
21. Foote, in the character of Mrs. Cole.—Underwritten, *Young ladies educated here.*
22. Peeping Tom.—A shoe-maker trying a woman's shoe on.
- 23, 24. An Ha! Ha!—The curiosity, its companion.—* * Ladies and gentlemen are requested not to finger them,

as blue curtains are hung over them, on purpose to preserve them.—Two boards behind two curtains, with the written laughs, Ha! ha! ha!—He! he! he!

- 53, 54. The emperor of Russia, and empress queen of Hungary.—Two old signs of a saracen's head and queen Anne's, with their tongues lolling out at each other. Over them a great wooden bell, with this inscription, *The present State of Europe.*
64. View of the road to Paddington, with a representation of the deadly Never-green, that bears fruit all the year round. The fruit at full length.—Tyburn, with three felons hanging.
65. The salutation, or French and English manners.—A Frenchman cringingly bowing, and an Englishman taking him by the nose.
66. Good company, a conversation piece.—Three men drunk, and burning one another's faces with their pipes.
73. A man loaded with mischief.—A man with a woman, a magpye, and a monkey, on his back.
74. Entertainment for man and horse.—A whore on a hay-mow.
75. First and last.—A cradle and a coffin.
76. The constitution: Alderman Pitt's entire.—A tall grenadier, and a short sailor.
Cum multis aliis, &c.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Nash, of his Majesty's Ship the Milford, to Mr. Cleveland. Dated at Sea the 10th of March, 1762, and since arrived at Plymouth.



Beg you will be pleased to acquaint their lordships of our seeing a sail on Sunday the 7th instant, at ten in the morning, which we came up with at ten at night, and engaged in latitude 34. 15. N. and longitude 25. 7. W. from the meridian of London. We had the misfortune to have Capt. Man shot through the right thigh, at the beginning of the engagement, with a six-pound ball: He expired about three on Monday morning. Mr. Day, first-lieutenant, received a musket ball in the middle of his forehead, about half past eleven, which he died of on Wednesday morning, being most of the time delirious. I received some slight wounds, about half past two on Monday morning, thwart my eyes, face, and hands, by April, 1762.

a wad and splinters. Half an hour after, the enemy struck, with the loss of her main and mizen mast, and fore-top-mast. She proved to be the Glory, a letter of marque, Jean Raboteau, master, from passage near St. Sebastian, to St. Domingo, belonging to Bourdeaux, sixteen six-pounders, 10 swivels, and 94 men, 86 French feet keel, and 23 feet beam, pierced for 20 guns, loaded with wine, flour, brandy, bale goods, &c. and had been a privateer of Bayonne. She sails very fast, and left passage the 26th ult. had six men killed, and eighteen wounded, some dangerously. We had one private man and a boy killed; and 13 wounded, petty officers and seamen, all likely to do well. Immediately after she struck, we lost our main and mizen masts close by the board, with all thereto belonging, our stays and rigging being shot away."

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

The crew of the Hunter privateer, lying in the Hope, having behaved ill to a serjeant of a marching regiment, who went on board to seek for

for deserters, and misused a water-bailiff, whom he called to his assistance, 180 of her men were impressed, and put on board the guardship at the Nore, and his majesty's broad R. was put on the privateer. In the scuffle, two sailors were drowned.

SUNDAY, 28.

Lord Robert Spencer narrowly escaped being burnt in his bed, at Bienenheim-house, in Oxfordshire; his bed, &c. being in flames; but by his lordship's presence of mind, in calling timely assistance, the flames were extinguished, without doing much damage.

MONDAY, 29.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Brilliant, commanded by Capt. Logie, being on a cruise, on the 22d instant, the Lizard bearing N. N. W. distance 10 leagues, after a chase of three hours, took the Esperance, a snow privateer belonging to St. Malo, of six carriage and six swivel guns, with 66 men, and has brought her into Plymouth. She had been out only three days, and had not taken any thing.

TUESDAY, 30.

Thomas Smith, alias Harding, Laurence Tearman, Thomas Baldwin, and Robert Manie, were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, at a sessions of admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, for piracy, on board the King George privateer, of Bristol, in assaulting and confining the captain and officers, and running away with the ship.

WEDNESDAY, 31.

A corn-meter's place, of this city, was sold for 2510l.

THURSDAY, April 1.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the small-pox hospitals, 681l. 13. was collected for that charity.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Burford, commanded by Capt. Gambier, is arrived at Plymouth, with the St. Priest, a French East-India ship, of 700 tons burden, and 230 men and passengers, from the Isle of Bourbon, bound to L'Orient; which was taken the 11th of last month, by his majesty's ship the Valiant, one of the ships which sailed from Spithead with Sir George Pococke. Her cargo consists chiefly of coffee and pepper.

Orders were issued from the Lord-chamberlain's office, for the court to go into mourning, on the 14th, for the late dutchess-dowager of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele.

FRIDAY, 2.

The bounties to seamen and landmen, were continued, by order of council, to the 31st of May next.

TUESDAY, 6.

At a general court of the bank of England, Robert Marsh, Esq; was chosen governor, and John Weyland, Esq; deputy-governor.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the East India Company: viz. Wm. Barwell, Christ. Baron, Fitz Williams Barrington, John Browne, Rob. Burrow, John

Dorrien, Geo. Dudley, Char. Gough, Henry Hadley, Sam. Harrison, John Manship, Thomas Rous, Henry Savage, Geo. Steevens, Rich. Seward, William Snell, Richard Smith, Wm. Thornton, Tim. Tully, Rich. Warner, Tho. Waters, Bouchier Weston, Edward Ward, Wm. Webber, Esquires. N. B. Those marked with * are new ones.

Admiralty Office, His majesty's ship the Renown, commanded by the Hon. captain Maitland, is arrived at Plymouth, with the Domerville, a French privateer snow, of eight carriage and eight swivel guns, and 64 men, which she took the 24th of last month twelve leagues S. W. from Scilly.

THURSDAY, 8.

Arrived at Plymouth, the Falmouth and Prince Edward, East India ships, who brought advice of the death of Adm. Stevens, commander of his majesty's fleet, in those seas, and that all the fortifications of Pondicherry had been totally destroyed.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. For providing a publick reward for such person or persons as shall discover longitude at sea.—For the relief and further encouragement of foreign protestants, having served a limited time as officers, engineers, or soldiers, in America.—For the better preservation of the game in that part Great-Britain, called England.—For the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, and to reduce the present exorbitant price thereof, and to encourage fishermen.—For the better relief and employment of the poor, and for cleansing the streets, lanes, and passages, in the parish of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster.—To explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the laws in being relating to the raising and training the militia within that part of Great-Britain, called England.—For the punishment of frauds and thefts committed by persons navigating boats, commonly called bomb boats, on the river Thames.

After which both houses of Parliament adjourned for the holidays.

A publican, in Houndsditch, in a fit of jealousy, most cruelly mangled a barber, in that neighbourhood, with a hanger.

MONDAY, 12.

Admiralty office. Capt. Carpenter, of his majesty's ship the Coventry, gives an account of his having, on the 22d past, cape Clear bearing N. E. by N. distant 100 leagues, come up with and taken the Guerrier, a French privateer belonging to Bayonne, of 10 guns and 120 men.

After hearing the spital sermon, at St. Bride's church, in Fleet-street, as usual, the lord mayor gave a most superb entertainment, at the mansion house, the number of dishes amounting to upwards of 1000. The ball was opened by the earl of Errol and the lady mayoresse.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Admiralty office. His majesty's sloop the *Diligence*, commanded by Capt. Osborne, is arrived at Plymouth, with a privateer brigantine called the *Malouen*, from St. Malo's, mounting six carriage and four swivel guns, and manned with 34 men, which she took, on the 8th instant, off the Eddystone, having been out but four days.

FRIDAY, 16.

An house was consumed by fire, and another much damaged, in Bucklersbury Cheap-
side.

MONDAY, 19.

Thirty-six women and 5 men convicts, were shipped from Newgate, for America.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

Admiralty office. Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's ship the *Æolus*, in his letter dated the 12th instant at sea, gives an account, that on the 7th, being in company with his majesty's ship the *Brilliant*, upon a cruize to the Westward, they fell in with, and took, the *Malouin* privateer of St. Maloes, of 10 guns and 80 men: And at the same time retook the *Elizabeth* and *Anna* of London, William Gowland, master, from Maryland, laden with Tobacco, which was a prize to the above-mentioned privateer. They have also taken the *Curieux* privateer belonging to St. Maloes, of 6 guns and 33 Men; and have sent them all three to Plymouth.

THURSDAY, 22.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the London hospital, 1103l. 16s. 7d. was collected for that charity.

One Stephen Lawless was tried at Hicks's-hall, for stealing the body of an infant, out of Illington church yard, and was sentenced to be whipped, a full mile and a quarter, and to suffer one year's imprisonment, in Newgate, or enter into his majesty's service for life.

FRIDAY, 23.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, at which William Morgan, for a highway robbery, William Barnes, for sacrilege, and Edward Lewin, alias Chambers, alias Gordon, for a private robbery received sentence of death: 13 to be transported for 7 years, one to be pillory'd, two branded, and four to be privately whipped.

Many convicts have this month been discharged from Newgate, upon condition of serving in his majesty's forces abroad.

Macdaniel the only survivor of the horrid gang of thief-takers, see p. 164, has been discharged from Newgate, to serve as a soldier, in Jamaica, for life.

Messrs. Mason and Dixon, sent out by the royal society to observe the late Transit of Venus over the Sun, are returned from the cape of Good Hope, and have brought with them a most circumstantial, excellent, and satisfactory observation, for which they have received the thanks of that learned body.

In the *Merlin* sloop, arrived from Jamaica is come Mr. Harrison, jun. of Red Lion-square Holborn, who went over in the said sloop, with some machines for discovering the longitude at sea. In their way they were obliged to touch at the Madeiras, where he had an opportunity of correcting the ship's reckoning to the shortest space of time; and in their run down from thence, did the same in respect to the island of Jamaica. Certificates of which, signed by governor Littleton, and the ship's officers are arrived at the Admiralty-office, to be laid before their lordships.

The expence incurred by South Carolina, on account of the Indian war, amounted, March 19, to 107000 pounds sterling.

Report of the State of the City Hospitals for the preceeding year.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	5863
Trusses given by a private hand to	10
Trusses given by the hospital to	24
Buried this year	351
Remaining under cure	521

In all 6769

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	7428
Buried this year	408
Remaining under cure	44
Out patients	201

Total 8511

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, 10 whereof were instructed in the mathematics	179
Buried the last year.	13
Remaining in this hospital	942

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	579
Maintained in several trades, &c.	70

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted into this hospital	109
Cured	151
Buried	56
Remaining under cure	252

According to the late act, (see p. 150) every house containing eight windows or lights will now pay 11s. for nine, 12s. for 10, 13s. for 11, 14s. for 12, 1l. 1s. for 13, 1l. 2s. 6d. for 14, 1l. 4s. for 15, 1l. 5s. 6d. for 16, 1l. 7s. for 17, 1l. 8s. 6d. for 18, 1l. 10d. for 19, 1l. 11s. 6d. and for twenty and upwards the same as before, viz. 1s. 6d. per window, and 3s. the house; and all houses or cottages, that have only seven windows, to pay 3s. for the house, unless on account of their poverty excused from parish rates.

Advice is received that his excellency Henry Grenville, our ambassador to the Porte is safely arrived at Constantinople.

The chevalier Andrea Catala's pictures were sold for 854l. 19s. 6d.

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The money arising from the sale of the late Mr. Rich's collection of pictures, &c. amounted to 683l. 17s.

His majesty's pardon is granted to Mr. Mac Donald, of Barrisdale, condemn'd for the late rebellion, and ever since a prisoner in Edinburgh castle.

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder out of this kingdom, &c. is continued for six months longer.

Nuptial addresses have been presented from the commission of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and from the province of Maryland.

The Winchester man of war of 50 guns, Capt. Dalrymple, sailed from Portsmouth the 16th of November, 1761, for the coast of Africa, where she was to cruise for the protection of the settlements and trade thereof; she was particularly ordered to call at Senegal, Goree, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and every trading port down the coast to Cape Palmas; to cruise three weeks between Cape Appollonia and Cape Coast Castle, to call there, and afterwards to cruise from thence to Appe, until her provisions were expended. The Deal Castle man of war is now under orders for the said coast.

At the assizes at Kingston, four criminals were capitally convicted; at Warwick, two; at Stafford, one; at Rochester seven; at Shrewsbury, five; at Chelmsford 7. Most of these were reprieved, and, in general, received the king's free pardon, on condition of serving as soldiers, in America. (See p. 165.)

Cambridge April 9. The subject for Mr. Seaton's prize poem this year is, *Repentance*.

The subjects for the two prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the hon. Mr. Finch and the hon. Mr. Townshend, for the best exercises in latin pro'e, are this year: For the senior bachelors; *Num credibile videatur populum Romanum magis sub Pompeio quam sub Casare tutius fore liberum?* [Is it probable, that had Pompey prevailed, the people of Rome would have been more free, than they were under Cæsar? For the middle bachelors; *utrum virtus magis emineat in rebus secundis an in adversis?* [Is virtue most conspicuous, in prosperity, or in adversity?]

A house, barn, neathouse, stables, &c. 70 comb of threshed wheat, and 50 comb in the straw, were consumed by fire, lately, at Capel St. Andrew's, in Norfolk.

The King of Naples has presented to the university of Oxford, a third volume of an account of the antiquities discovered at Herculaneum. (See our vol. for 1755, p. 168.) He has also presented a copy to the university of Cambridge.

A whale was lately found in Lynn Deep, 55 feet long, and eleven feet deep.

A threatening letter having been sent to Mr. Boggis, of Colchester, a reward of 50l. and the king's pardon is promised for the discovery of the authors.

A set of miscreants have risen in the counties

of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, in Ireland, called white boys, or Sarah Ulster's children, whose first appearance was in October last; but within these two months they have been very formidable, and done a great deal of mischief, under pretence of doing justice to the poor, restoring the ancient commons, and redressing grievances. It has since been suspected they have French and Spanish emissaries amongst them, who invigle them into these rebellious practices; and parties of the army have been detached after them, who have taken many, dispersed the rest, and filled all the goals of that part of the kingdom with prisoners; so that, by the vigilance of the government, it may be presumed this insurrection is nearly quelled.

An English ship bound from Canada to Rochelle, with 95 French men and women on board, has been lost of Cape Breton, and only six persons saved out of the whole.

At the beginning of February, 17 men, belonging to his majesty's ship *Repulse*, who were cutting wood for their ship, on the island of Granade, were most barbarously butchered by the French; but 'tis to be hoped, ere now, these murderers have been properly punished.

A party of Gage's rangers, set out for Montreal, last summer, to reconnoitre the country and the great lakes of Canada, and to take possession of the remotest parts comprised within the limits of that province, according to the capitulation. They returned to Philadelphia, at the beginning of February, after a journey and voyage of 1800 miles.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 1. **R**EV. Mr. Willes, third son of the late lord chief justice, was married to Miss Horne.

5. Rt. Hon. lord Robert Bertie, to the dowager lady Raymond.

7. Capt. Guy Dickens, to Miss Frances Tracey.

14. Patrick Blake, Esq; to Miss Bunbury.

16. Edward Drax, Esq; to Miss Churchill.

18. John Morton Jordan, Esq; to Miss Darby.

19. Lord viscount Stopford, eldest son of the earl of Castletown, to Miss Powys.

Rt. Hon. lord Petre, to the Hon. Miss Howard, neice of the duke of Norfolk.

22. William Poyntz, Esq; to Miss Isabella Courtenay.

23. Edward Morant, Esq; member for Hindon, to Miss Goddard

24. Edward Bridgen, Esq; an eminent merchant, to Miss Martha Richardson,

26. George Prowse, Esq; to Miss Sharp, William Buller, Esq; to Miss Thomas, daughter of the bishop of Winchester.

27. Thomas Hallifax, Esq; an eminent banker, to Miss Thomson, with 20,000l. fortune.

Lately. Rev. Dr. Chardin Musgrave, to Miss Tpping.

Samuel Roycroft, jun. Esq; to Miss Kerick. Philip

Philip Stannard, of Norwich, Esq; to Miss Hopfen.

Elias Wilkinson, Esq; to Miss Carolina Edwards.

— Campbell, Esq; to the relict of Sir Cordell Firebrace, bart.

John Wright, Esq; to Miss Silvertop.

James Woodhouse, Esq; to Miss Hutchinson.

At Gisborough, in Yorkshire, Robert Lawrence, aged 90, to his fourth wife Jane Edderston, aged 100.

March 29. Lady Bruce, was delivered of a son and heir.

30. Lady of Berney Brograve, Esq; of a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Forbes, of a son.

April 3. Lady of Herbert Packington, Esq; of a daughter.

6. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of a son.

Lady of the Rev. Dr. Tatten, of a son and heir.

7. Lady Asgill, of a son and heir.

Lady of Col. Forester, member for Wenlock, of a son.

13. Lady Galway, of a son.

Lady of Michael Blunt, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. of a son.

17. Lady of William Clayton, Esq; of a son.

Lady of George Hay, Esq; of a son and heir.

25. Lady of Henry Stephenson, Esq; of a daughter.

Of — Meyrick, Esq; of a daughter.

On March 20. The arch-dutchess of Austria, of a princess.

DEATHS.

April 2. **P**PETER St. Eloy, Esq; a deputy register of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Stafford, a Roman Catholick peer: By his death that branch of the Howards, and the title, are extinct.

That ingenious and celebrated painter, Mr. Thomas Frye.

3. John Gibson, of Soho, Esq;

4. Henry Streetfield, of Chiddingstone, in Kent, Esq;

Edward Barber, Esq; late a captain in the navy.

5. Major-general Andrew Robinson, colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, aged 79.

Mr. Caleb Calamy, an eminent attorney at law.

Tho. Page Esq; an eminent stationer on Tower-hill.

— Trant, Esq; of Great Ormond-street.

6. John Benson, of Hackney, Esq; brother of the late bishop of Gloucester.

Peter Waldo, of Mitcham, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Benson, an eminent and learned dissenting minister.

7. Sir Harry Trelawney, of Butthead, in Devonshire, Bart. formerly aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough, succeeded by his nephew, captain of the St. Florentin, now Sir William Trelawney, Bart.

12. James Trant, of Cork-street, Barling-

ton-gardens, Esq; whose father died on the 5th.

13. Josias Farrer, Esq; a proctor in Doctor's Commons.

Marmaduke Constable Esq; receiver general of the land-tax, for Yorkshire.

Lady of William St. Quintin, Esq;

16. Miss Sophia Knightly, daughter of the late Valentine Knightly, Esq;

Sir Edward Deering, of Surrenden, in Kent, Bart. succeeded by his son, now Sir Edward Deering, Bart.

George Petty, of Sunbury, Esq;

20. Hon. Charles Howard Leslie, ad son of the earl of Rothes, aged 15.

Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Bradford.

22. Mr. James Collinson, wholesale Mercer, one of the people called Quakers.

23. Mrs. Burton, wife of Bartholomew Burton, Esq; a bank director.

Sir Roger L'Estrange, of Beccles, Suffolk, Bart.

24. William Cordwell, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.

25. Charles Hickey, of Craven-buildings, Esq; aged 85.

27. Miss Dawkins, only daughter of Henry Dawkins, Esq;

Lately. Rev. James Tunstal, D. D.

Mrs. Cary, aunt to lord Clifford.

Sir George Cobb, Bart. aged 90, accidentally drowned.

John Mockford, parish clerk at Brightelmstone, 60 years, and never, but once, absent from his duty.

Sir William Hanham, Bart. aged 67. succeeded by Lieut. Col. Hanham, of the Dorsetshire militia.

Hammet Richardson, Esq;

James Barry, of Hull, Esq;

On Jan. 24. At Martinico, Hon. Capt. John Rollo, only son of the brave Lord Rollo, Admiral Charles Holmes, commander in chief at Jamaica.

Lady of the Rev. Dr. Berney, archdeacon of Norwich.

Eliz. Percy, of Elell, in Lancashire, aged 104, and Eliz. Story of the parish of Garstang, aged 103.

William Cramond, of Langley-lawn, in Essex, Esq;

George Martin, of Reading, Esq;

John Dodge, Esq; secretary to the late Adm. Watson.

Hon. Mrs. Catherine Butler. sister of the late lord Kingston.

John Brereton, of Laringset, in Norfolk, Esq; aged 84.

Sir Patrick Houstoun, of Savannah in Georgia. Bart.

Anne Bird, of Westminster, aged 103.

Mary Burch, of Pershore, in Worcestershire, aged 10.

Commodore Lachlin Leslie.

Charles Powlett, Esq; formerly a captain in the navy.

Thomas

Thomas Kynaston, of Ryton, in Shropshire, Esq;

Courthorpe Clayton, Esq; Lieut. Col. in the horse grenadier guards.

Mary Mitton, of Birmingham, whose coffin was 6 feet 7 inches long, 3 feet deep, and 3 feet 6 inches over the breast.

Lady Eliz. Thicknes, daughter of the late earl of Castlehaven.

Lady of Sir John Durbin, Bart.

David Home, of Wedderburn, in North-Britain, Esq;

Mr. Joseph Rodgers, of the isle of Man, aged 103,

Mrs. Martha Watson, sister of the late brave Vice-adm. Watson.

George Daffwood, of St. Edmund's-bury, in Suffolk, Esq;

Matthew Estcourt, of Shipton-Moyne, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

The famous M. Chauvelin, at Paris, aged 90.

Nicholas Louis de la Caille, the celebrated French academician.

Field Marshal Esterhazy, at Vienna.

Addison Lowe, Esq; an eminent planter, at St. Kitts.

Col. Peter Schuyler, of New York.

ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Apr. 27. Rt. Rev. Dr. Wm. Gore, bishop of Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, was translated to the bishoprick of Elphin, in Ireland, vacant by the decease of Dr. Synge. — Dr. John Oswald, was promoted to the bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

Rev. Corfield Clare, is presented to the rectory of Alvechurch, in Worcestershire.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. George Pottinger, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of Embsley, in Devonshire. — Mr. Wynne, to the living of St. Alphage, London Wall. — Mr. John Dowling, to the rectory of North-Barham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Clarke, to the vicarage of Highworth, Wilts. — Rich. Dobson, B. A. to the vicarage of Newton Fitzpain, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Marsden, to a prebend of Southwell. — Hon. and Rev. Mr. Digby, to a prebend of Exeter. — Mr. Tho. Fox, to the vicarage of Stanmore, in Devonshire. — Mr. Leyson Lewis, to the living of Cayo, in Carmarthenshire. — Dr. Wray, to the vicarage of Rachdale, in Lancashire. — Mr. Richard Taylor, to the rectory of Blaxhall, in Suffolk. — Mr. Smith, to the curacy of St. John's, Timberhill, in Norwich. — Mr. Barington, to the vicarage of Farlington, in Yorkshire. — Mr. George Viacer, to the vicarage of Hermitage, in Warwickshire. — Mr. Hollingbury, to the vicarage of Shepherd's Well, in Kent. — Mr. Benson,

to the rectory of Great Chart, in Kent. — Mr. Hall, to the treasurer'ship of Wells. — Mr. White, to the rectory of Tyfield, in Hampshire. — Mr. Clarke, to the vicarage of Pagula, in Yorkshire. — Mr. George Boulter, to the vicarage of Welland, in Worcestershire. — Mr. Lowth, to the vicarage of Burley, in Rutlandshire. — Mr. Woodcock, to the vicarage of Watford, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Griffith was elected Lecturer of St. John, Wapping. — Mr. Buckeley, of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acon, Lombard-street. — Mr. Tho. Sharpe was presented to the rectory of Tackley, in Oxfordshire. — Mr. Latournelle, to the rectory of Eris Well, in Suffolk. — Mr. Magoe, to the vicarage of Worsted, in Norfolk. — Mr. Culham, to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk.

A dispensation has passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Herbert Bradford, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Aylminster, in Herefordshire, with the vicarage of Kavenlys, in Radnorshire. — To enable Roger Chalife, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Mayfield, with the rectory of Cayley, in Sussex. — To enable John Mayo, B. L. to hold the rectory of Becking, with the vicarage of Woolcot, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Apr. 13. Samuel Swallow, Esq; is appointed Consul General of Russia, in the room of Tho. Wroughton, Esq; Whitehall, April 27. Edward Reade, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of taxes.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Daniel Minet, Esq; is appointed a land surveyor of the customs, at the port of London. — John Emerson, Esq; surveyor of his Majesty's warehouse. — Hon. Mr. Southwell, governor of the county of Limerick, in Ireland. — Mr. Thurstell, apothecary to his majesty. — Tho. Rous, Esq; is chosen chairman of the East-India company, and John Dorrien, Esq; deputy chairman. — Lewis Way, Esq; sub-governor of the S. S. company. — Dr. Greve, a physician of St. Thomas's hospital. — Lord Masham is appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to his majesty. — Frecheville Ramsden, Esq; lieutenant colonel, and John Jefferys, Esq; major, of the 1st troop of horse grenadier guards. — Tho. Pownall, Esq; director general of comptrol, with the rank of colonel, in the allied army, in Germany. — John Scott, Esq; colonel of the 89th regiment of foot. — John Wemyse, Esq; lieutenant governor of Edinburgh-castle. — Charles Bodens, Esq; constable of Castlemain castle. — Lieut. Gen. Noel, colonel of the 43d regiment of foot, in the room of major general Talbot. Col. of the 38th regiment, late Robinson's.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Leicestershire. Sir Tho. Cave, Bart. in the room of Mr. Smith, deceased.
 Newport. William Rawlinson Earle, Esq; in the room of adm. Holmes, deceased.
 Taunton. Laurence Sullivan, Esq; in the room of lord Tyrconnel.
 Wigtown. John Hamilton, Esq;
 Shire of Wigtown. James Murray, Esq;
 Westminster. Hon. Edwin Sandys, in the room of the Hon. George Cornwallis, promoted.

B—K—T—S.

Arthur Annesley, of New-castle Court, goldsmith.
 Isaac Gingell, of Sutton-Benger, shopkeeper.
 John Matthews, of Gloucester, victualler.
 Richard Cheseelden, of Melton Mowbray, money-lender.
 John Hutchinson, of Portsmouth, shop-keeper.
 Kirby Curling, of Wootton, in Kent, dealer.
 Math. Waterhouse, of Lutterworth, dyer.
 Rich. Chiefe, of Leigh, cyder-merchant.
 John Lawton, of Kingston on Hull, merchant.
 John Oram, of Leicester, furrier.
 Tho. Walker, of Thames-street, merchant.
 Andrew Huater, of Great Russell-street, jeweller.
 Eliz. Vallance, of Borden, Kent, shop-keeper.
 John Hurker, of Rochester, shop-keeper.
 Gabriel Benjamin Massonneuve, of Craven-street, jeweller.
 William Boden, of Queen's court, Basinghall-street, warehouseman.
 David Solomons, of Crutched Friars, broker.
 James Cossarat, of Exeter, merchant.
 Hugh Macawlay, of Bridgwater, Wilts, linen-draper.
 Moles and Lazarus Jacobs, of Duke's Place, merchants, and partners.
 William Hill, of Bristol, mercer and linen-draper.
 Benjamin Mitchell, of London, merchant.
 William Stringer, of Eltham, butcher.
 Abel Oram, of Sheephead, in Leicestershire, hosier.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Friday, April 23, 1762.

Amsterdam 35 9 a 10.

Ditto at Sight, 35 7

Rotterdam 35 11.

Antwerp, No Price.

Hamburgh, 34 7 2 1-half Us. a 6 a Us.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 1-6th.

Ditto 2 Usance 29 7-8th.

Bordeaux ditto 29 7-8th.

Cadiz 38 7-th.

Madrid 39 7-8th.

Bilboa, 38 7-8th.

Leghorn 49 1.

Genoa, 48 1-half

Venice 50 7-8th.

Lisbon 5s. 6d. 3/4.

Oporto, 5s. 6d. 3/4.

Dublin 8 3-8th a 1-4th.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

As none of the armies upon the continent have yet taken the field, we could not expect any very material accounts of a warlike nature. The attack made by the French upon the east chain of the allied army's quarters, mentioned in our last, made it necessary to strengthen that part, for which purpose, 3000

of the allied troops arrived and took post at Eimbeck on the 20th ult. and we have since had the following accounts from Hanover dated April 9. General Luckner having detached 500 hussars to Heiligenstadt, the Marquis de Lortange marched out of Gottingen with 1800 horse, and 2000 foot, to intercept them, of which the former having notice, he put himself at the head of 1600 horse; and having come up with the French General the 6th instant, as he was retreating in great haste towards Gottingen, he fell upon his rear, killed him 30 men, and took 80 prisoners, besides 100 horses. Major Wintringerode, who commands the Hessian hussars, has taken an officer, with 50 French hussars, in the country of Eichsfeld. M. de Vaux, commandant at Gottingen, has, on a sudden, set at liberty the town's people, whom he had imprisoned, by order, as it supposed, of his court, in consequence of representations made there by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, of the tyrannical conduct of that officer.

Though the Prussians in Saxony have not begun their warlike operations, they have begun to raise money in the neighbourhood; for on the 4th inst. one of their detachments entered Merseburgh, laid the place under heavy contribution, and carried off as hostages for the payment of it, the dean of the cathedral, and five merchants, and some of their other detachments seemed to menace Naumburg and Eulenburg with the same sort of visit.

The convention between the emperor of Russia and his Prussian majesty, for a general cessation of hostilities, was signed at Stargard the 16th ult. by the Prince Wolkowsky, on the part of the former, and the duke of Stettin, on the part of the latter. (See before p. 201.)

The affair of the jesuits in France may perhaps come to be of great consequence; for the king having, in February, issued an edict, by which he suspended for a year the execution of the arrears of the parliaments of Paris, Rouen, Brittany, &c. against that society; and the same being sent to be registered in the parliament of Paris, they appointed a committee to examine it, of which affair we have the following account from Paris, March 29. On the 26th ult. the parliament took into consideration the king's new edict, relative to the jesuits, and resolved, that the registering of that edict was not necessary; and that they had no occasion to make any remonstrances on this head, being fully convinced, that the extracts they had caused to be made from the books of the jesuits, by an arret of the 5th inst. would satisfy his majesty, that the doctrine which the jesuits have invariably taught, is favourable to all manner of crimes; and that his majesty would think no more of giving the society a legal establishment in France.

The first president went yesterday to Versailles.

faillies with this resolution, and the extracts above-mentioned, which fill a quarto volume, and were made by thirty members of parliament, who were employed many months in this work.

The King expressed his surprize that his edict was not registered; but said that he would examine the arret and the extr cts, and afterwards let his parliament know his pleasure. (See before, p. 216.)

Paris, April 2. One of the transports that had on board the regiment of Augoumois, bound to Louisiana, is taken by the English. M. de Froment, the colonel of the regiment, was on board this ship.

Dunkirk, March 25. The four Irish regiments of Clare, Bulkeley, Rooth and Dillon, are now here, and some others are soon expected. We are assured that the camp in our neighbourhood will be honoured with the presence of the Dauphin. Our harbour is quite covered with flat-bottom boats; and as more are daily brought here, we have been obliged to send some to the canal of Mardyke, and we shall soon be obliged to send others to the canal of Bergues.

From Spain we have as yet nothing but accounts of warlike preparations, most of which, we believe, are false or highly exaggerated; for as yet we have no certain account of any of their troops having entered Portugal.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for April, 1762.

DIVINITY, PHILOSOPHY.

MR. Orr's Theory of Religion, pr. 5s. Millar.

Mr. Langhorne's Letters on Religious Retirement, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Payne and Cropley.

A Letter to Dr. Chandler, from the writer of the History of the Man after God's own Heart, pr. 1s. 6d.

Remarks on Dr. Chandler's Original and Reason of the Institution of the sabbath, pr. 6d. Field.

Devout Meditations, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

King David Vindicated. By Dr. Patten, pr. 2s. Rivington.

Christianity True Deism, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

Candid Reason further satisfy'd, concerning Christ, &c. pr. 6d. Pridden.

Universal Restitution, a Scripture Doctrine, pr. 5s. Piety.

An Account of the Conversion of a Deist. By Mr. Harwood, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderson.

An Essay on the first principles of Natural Philosophy, &c. By Mr. Jones, pr. 9s. Rivington.

SERMONS.

By Tho. Gibbons, M. A. pr. 5s. Buckland.

By the late Tobias Coyte, B. D. 2 vol. pr. 9s. Brotherton.

Preached before the Lords, on the fast-day, by the Bishop of Landaff, pr. 6d. T. Payne.
On the Fast-day. By Mr. Sheeles, pr. 6d. Flexney.

On Ditto. By Mr. Thomas, pr. 6d. Oliver.

Before the university of Oxford, Oct. 18. 1761. By Dr. Worthington, pr. 6d. Fletcher.

In Lambeth Chapel. By Mr. Lloyd, pr. 6d. Dod.

Before the Lords on Jan. 30. By the Bishop of St. David's, pr. 6d. Walter.

On the Religious government of a Family. By Mr. Pickard, pr. 1s. Noon.

By Mr. Maltus, pr. 6d. Lewis.

At Chester, on October 25, 1761. By M. Manwaring, pr. 6d. Longman.

HISTORY, VOYAGES.

The History of Mecklenburgh, pr. 5s. Newbery.

A new History of the World, Vol. I. (a volume every month) pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

The History of England, with 56 copper-plates of heads and monuments of the kings and queens. By the late Rev. Mr. Isaac Kimber. Third Edition. Pr. 6s. Hitch and Hawes.

Voyages from Asia to America. From the High Dutch of Muller. Pr. 6s. Jefferys.

LAW.

A Digest of the Statute Law. By T. Cunningham, Esq; No. I. Pr. 2s. 6d. Crowder.

CRITICISM.

Elements of Criticism. By Henry Home, Lord Kaimes. 3 Vols. pr. 15s. Millar.

PHYSICK, &c.

The Medical Works of Dr. Mead, pr. 18s. Rivington.

Dr. Storck's Supplement, pr. 1s. Becket. (See p. 222.)

Ars Medendi, &c. Waugh.

Du Verney's Diseases of the Bones, translated by Mr. Ingram. Osborne.

Durant's Treatise on the King's Evil. pr. 1s. Waller.

Brownrigg's Art of making common Salt, pr. 5s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 149.)

Pott's Practical Remarks on the Hydrocele, pr. 3s. 6d. Hitch and Hawes.

COOKERY.

Gelleroy's London Cook, pr. 5s. Fletcher.

[The rest of the Books in our next.]

••• We have still, even with 16 pages more than usual, been obliged to shorten our poetical article, and to leave out many of our correspondents' favours, with the Monthly Bills of Mortality, till our next, when the Rev. Dr. Watkinson's piece will be inserted. Eusebius is desired to consult his GENERAL INDEX for the particulars he blames us for not inserting; they have been many years deposited in our treasury, to which the shoals of new Magazines and the News-papers are indebted for most of those pieces they call Originals.